

BEDFORD GAZETTE

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State Library

July '24

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924

ESTABLISHED 1805

Personal Notes

Attorney B. F. Madore was a recent Altoona visitor.

Mrs. Richards, of New Paris, was a Bedford visitor yesterday.

D. F. Donahoe of West Penn St., is confined to the house with neuritis.

Mrs. M. J. Devitt, of West John St., has been ill the past two weeks.

Russell youngest son of Harry D. Crouse, is ill with the measles.

Miss Wisegarver, of Bedford Township, was in town on Saturday.

J. M. Horne, of Cessna, Rt. 1, was a business transactor in Bedford yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Metzger, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Metzger.

Mrs. H. R. Brightbill, of this place spent Saturday and Sunday in Saxton.

George Moses, of Bedford township, was a caller at the Gazette office on Saturday.

Mrs. Edward Landis, of West Pitt Street, is a patient in the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland.

Mr. Hiram Shipley, of Clearville, Rt. 2, was transacting business in our town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret Penrose, of Bedford, spent a few days this week in Philadelphia.

G. S. Kagarise, of Salemville, was a business visitor to the county seat on Tuesday.

B. F. Beegle, of Everett Rt. 2, was transacting business in Bedford on Wednesday.

J. A. Benner, of Saxton, was a business transactor in Bedford on Monday.

Mrs. Jessie Means, of Cumberland, Md., was transacting business in Bedford on Monday.

J. N. Wertz, of Cumberland Valley, was transacting business in Bedford last Friday.

George Moses, of Bedford Rt. 2, was transacting business in Bedford on Saturday.

Eugene Hardman, one of the efficient post office clerks spent Tuesday in Altoona on business.

Miss Ethel Koontz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Koontz, of Cessna, was in Bedford on Saturday.

Miss Koontz is a local music teacher.

Fred A. Metzger left on Monday evening for Altoona where he will remain for a few days.

Charles F. Furry, of New Enterprise, was a business visitor in town on Tuesday.

M. D. Barndollar, Notary Public of Everett, was transacting business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss Sylvia H. Mickle, Associate Judge of New Paris, was in Bedford this week.

Mrs. William Piper, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Pate, of East Penn St.

Dewey Ebersole, son of Ex-County Commissioner, Irvin S. Ebersole, has purchased the novelty store owned by J. Reeder Diehl.

Mrs. Christian Triplett and Mrs. Calvin Stiffler, both of Bedford township, were Bedford visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowser and children, of Pittsburgh, are visiting here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stiffler.

Mr. Charles Eicholtz, has returned to his home here after having spent some time with relatives in Pittsburgh.

Miss Ada Henry, teacher in the Mann's Choice Schools, spent the week end here, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, of West Pitt St.

Mr. Clarence Leo, student of State College, spent the week end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Leo.

Misses Marie, of New Paris, and Florence Karns, of Riddlesburg, spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Karns.

Miss Anna Wise, of Spring St., returned Sunday from a weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. W. F. Cessna, of Altoona.

Misses Erma and Thelma Dibert, students of the Altoona High school, are visiting their father, who is ill at his home in Bedford township.

Mr. T. O. Nave, of West Pitt St., who has been seriously ill the past three weeks is improving nicely but is not able to be out yet.

A. J. Himes, who conducts a general merchandise store at Six Mile Run, was transacting business in Bedford on Monday.

Frank Leonard, of Bedford township, and Frank Reighard, of Bedford Route 1, were transacting business in Bedford on Monday.

Mrs. H. D. Tate, and daughter, Miss Kathleen, left yesterday morning for Wilmington, Delaware, where they will spend some time with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smith, of New Castle, arrived on Sunday evening at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed of Chalybeate.

Miss Irene Dibert, of Altoona, returned to that place on Monday morning after having spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Howard Dively and family of Bedford township.

John Wagner and family have resumed residence in their home on West John St., after remodeling and making several improvements to dwelling which had recently been considerably damaged by fire.

Attorney and Mrs. D. C. Reiley and small sons "Don" and "Thomas" spent Sunday in Saxton at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fulton.

John W. Smouse, Sr., Charles W. Smouse, of Lutzville, and George E. Smouse Sr., of Kingwood, W. Va., called at the Gazette office, while in Bedford on Monday.

PROMINENT BEDFORD COUNTEAN DIES

Scott Yount, an aged resident of Yount's Station, Bedford township, died at his home Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. He was 75 years of age and during all his life he resided within this county. Mr. Yount was married about forty years ago to a Miss Mosey, who died a number of years ago. He was a well known farmer of this township, and was a prominent citizen of Bedford county. He was an active and contributive member in all religious activities, having been a member of the Pleasant Hill Reformed church at Pleasantown, and a deacon in this church for a number of years past.

Deceased is survived by the following brothers: Jacob Yount, of Bedford township; John Yount, also of Bedford township; and David Yount, of the western part of the state.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Pleasant Hill Reformed church at Pleasantown, the Rev. George K. Ely, officiating. Interment was made in the adjoining cemetery.

SURPRISE PARTY

On Friday evening January 25th, the relatives assembled to help Mrs. Rachel Dively of Cottonville, celebrate her 80th birthday and bestowed many useful gifts upon her. Mrs. Dively is enjoying good health. There were ninety-one relatives in attendance, who as well as Mrs. Dively enjoyed a fine supper, which consisted of chicken and all delicious things to eat. Her family consisted of seven children, all living with the exception of Jane, wife of Albert Claar. Those present were: Mrs. Rachel Dively, and children, Mr. Albert Claar, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dively, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and Della Claar, Mr. and Mrs. George Dively, of near Klahr, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Dively, of Claysburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Dively, of Leamersville, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and Temple Musselman, of Klahr. Grandchildren: Moses and Sargent Claar, Mrs. Oscar Musselman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Claar, Martin Dively, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walter, Goldie Dively, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Claar, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Colebaugh, Mahlon and Daisy Claar, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Musselman, Mrs. Hettie Garber, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Dively, Kathryn Dively, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Dively, Stanley Dively, Mr. and Mrs. Les Snowberger, Hattie, Minnie, Elmer, Kate, Chester, David, Rachel, Dasy, Mary, Barbara Ellen and Samuel Musselman. Great-grandchildren: Jesse and Herman Claar, Russell, Walter, Roy, Josephine, Oliver and Guy Musselman, Brady and Kathryn Feathers, Dorothy, Margaret and Fred Claar, Marie, Walter, Pearl and John Claar, Eugene and Kathryn Colebaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lingenfelter, Harry, Ross, Joseph, Grant and Paul Musselman, Galen and Alma Louise Dively, Jean Snowberger, Sisters: Mrs. Margaret Sell and Mrs. Keturah Walter. Other relatives present were: Charles Ritchey of Altoona; Percy, Dick and Logan McKnight of Roaring Springs; Anna Mary Dively of near Claysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ardie Lingenfelter, Michael Dively, Linnie and Essie Claar, George and Roosevelt Claar of near Klahr.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hawkins

On Monday, January 28th, 1924, at 1:30 P. M. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hawkins passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, of Bedford. Death was due to diseases incident to old age. Deceased was born in Frederick, Md., but for quite a number of years, had resided in Bedford, she having lived the last few years with her daughter.

She is survived by her daughter Mrs. Harris, of West Street, and by one sister, whose home is in Cumberland, Md., but who has been visiting at the Harris home for several months.

Funeral services were conducted at her daughter's home yesterday afternoon at 2:00 P. M. Rev. John Disharoon officiating. Interment was made in the Ross Hill cemetery.

HOME TALENT ENTERTAINS

You will not want to miss the entertainment in the Assembly Hall next Tuesday evening, February 5th at 8 P. M. So many good things in store for you. The little group known as the Merry Makers will present a program full of good snappy numbers. Plenty of good humor, good musical comedy, pretty costume numbers. The tableaux are beautiful. You will like our real American Indians and "Gay Spanish Girls". If you liked the "Change of Seasons" you will be more than delighted with the pageant. "Twilight" followed by the "Beauties of the Moon Beams", where the moon and stars are also represented. The proceeds will be used for our new School Building fund. Patronize our own Home Talent and encourage them in the development of their talents. Tickets will be marked at Dull's Drug Store on Tuesday morning at 8:00 o'clock.

W. E. Hoenstine writes from Eustis Florida, that the peach trees are in blossom, down there they have suffered no frosts and do not expect any that fish are plenty and horse shoe pitching is of the best. Mr. and Mrs. Hoenstine went south about two weeks ago. This has been their winter quarters for some years.

A SUCCESSFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE MEETING

The meeting of the Bedford County Federation of Women's Clubs, held in the Court House on Saturday January 26, was well attended. Many parts of the county were represented in spite of the severely cold weather.

In the absence of the president both sessions were presided over by Miss Jessie B. Barclay, 1st. V. Pres.

A committee for the study of International Relations was appointed: Miss Mary O. Reeves, chairman, with the purpose of bringing this question before some future meeting.

The Club endorsed a resolution advocating the establishment of an industrial farm for federal women prisoners, a reformatory for young men, and the development of adequate employment for every federal prisoner.

A committee, with Mrs. Howard Lloyd, chairman, was appointed to draft a program on Local Government for the April meeting.

In the afternoon, the talks given by Dr. Ayers on the prevention of communicable diseases, and by Dr. Miller on how the body resists diseases were instructive and timely. Dr. Ayers emphasized the fact that effective quarantine could be secured only by the co-operation of all citizens. Dr. Miller stated that the so-called children's diseases are diseases of childhood principally, and that few persons, escaping these diseases in childhood, develop them in adult life.

McADOO SAYS \$1 GREENBACK DOES NOT EMBODY ENGRAVINGS OF POPE AND ROSARY

PLATE DESIGNED IN 1863

Criticism Must Be Directed At Lin

coln, Declares Democratic

Presidential Candidate

New York, Jan. 23.—At the headquarters of William G. McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic nomination as President, a copy of a letter sent by Mr. McAdoo to a resident of Los Angeles was made public. The Los Angeles man had sent a dollar note to Mr. McAdoo, and wrote that gossip had made Mr. McAdoo responsible while Secretary of the Treasury, for having that note designed to embody various emblems of the Catholic church. Mr. McAdoo's letter was as follows:

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I return herewith the one dollar greenback inclosed in your recent letter. You will observe in the left-hand border on the face of the bill that it was issued under the Act of March 3, 1863. Abraham Lincoln was then the President of the United States and Salmon P. Chase Secretary of the Treasury. This bill is printed from the identical designs and engraved plates adopted at that time. All that happened before I was born.

In 1900 the printing of the one dollar greenbacks was discontinued because silver certificates supplied the necessary amount of one dollar notes. In 1917 a scarcity of one dollar bills appeared, and it became necessary to resume the printing of the one dollar greenbacks. This was done by using the identical designs and engraved plates prepared under the administration of President Lincoln in 1863. The words "Series of 1917" were added merely to indicate that the reissuance was not counterfeit.

The statement in your letter that this one dollar bill has the picture of the Pope of Rome and the rosary and other emblems of the Catholic order and faith is wholly without foundation. Such statements touch my sense of humor, but if there is anything about this note that is the subject of criticism it must be directed at the martyred President Lincoln and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, under whose authority it was prepared. In the design of bank notes the engraver always incorporates every fancy as to figures and lines that enter his mind, for the express purpose of making it as difficult as possible for counterfeiters.

The Catholics had no more to do with the design of this one dollar bill than the man in the moon. As a Protestant myself, I deplore the circulation of these rumors, because they tend to arouse religious intolerance and prejudice and to negate one of the vital safeguards of liberty embodied in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, viz: freedom of religious worship. You will recall that this is the achievement which also prohibits any abridgment of the right of freedom of speech or of the press or of peaceable assembly by the people.

If there is any substantial number of American citizens who believe this amusing but absurd story about the one dollar greenback what a field they would offer for Samson and his jawbone of an ass. In the Bible it is recorded (Judges, xv. 21) that Samson "found a jawbone of an ass and put forth his hand and took it and slew a thousand men therewith."

Sincerely yours,
W. G. McAdoo

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Fryer, Pastor
Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine Worship 11 A. M. Subject "Tragedy, as God sees it." 7:30 P. M. Subject: "A Study of Revivals."

WATER COMMISSION MAKES RULES

The Water Commission of the Borough of Bedford met in the office of the Borough Council in the Kidenour Block, Bedford, Penna., at seven o'clock P. M., members present J. H. Schnably, President, J. C. Smith, Secretary and A. C. Blackburn. The following rules and regulations governing the supply of water for commercial, industrial and domestic use for the Borough of Bedford, Bedford County, Penna., was by resolution unanimously adopted as follows, to wit:

Section 1. From and after the first day of January, 1924, all water supplied by the Water Commission in and for the Borough of Bedford, Bedford County, Penna., for commercial, industrial or domestic uses shall be measured through a water meter to the purpose of ascertaining the amount of water supplied, and any person, firm or corporation desiring a supply of water for commercial, industrial or domestic use or purpose shall first procure a water meter of a type and design to be approved by the Water Commission. The meters to be paid for by the property owners and installed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Water Commission relating to the installation of water meters.

Section 2. The Water Commission of the Borough aforesaid is authorized at anytime to shut off the water or decrease or increase the pressure, without notice, for the purpose of extending, replacing, repairing or cleaning the mains and appurtenances, or for any other purpose without liability for any damage arising therefrom.

Section 3. Hereafter any person desiring a supply of water from the Borough shall make application therefor in writing to the Water Commission of the said Borough, setting forth the classification of the service desired, whether commercial, industrial or domestic, the exact location of the premises upon which the water is to be consumed, and such other information as may be required for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the ordinances of the Borough of Bedford relating to the supply and use of water, and the rules and regulations of the Water Commission governing the same. If the application contains all the information required by the Water Commission a permit will be issued authorizing the owner to make proper connections. No permit, however, shall be issued unless and until all charges for the installation of service lines and connections and appurtenances shall have been paid.

Section 4. Every person using water supplied by the Borough shall be responsible for his or her respective line from the water main to the place of the use of the water, shall keep it in good repair and any violation or neglect thereof on the part of said user shall forfeit his or her right to the use of the water and said service may be discontinued on the part of the Water Commission.

Section 5. Where a service line has been laid to premises not heretofore supplied with water by the Borough, or where premises have been supplied with water by the Borough and the service for any reason has been discontinued, a supply shall not be furnished or restored until the owner has purchased a water meter of a type and design approved by the Water Commission and the meter has been installed by said Water Commission as herein provided.

Section 6. Every meter shall be installed at an accessible location as close as possible to the point where the service line enters the building, and shall be kept free from any obstruction preventing ready access to it.

Section 7. All water passing through a meter shall be charged for at the regular rate, which said rate is hereby fixed as follows, to wit: Minimum service rate \$1.50 per quarter which shall be for 3750 gallons. In addition to the fixed charges above specified the following charge shall be made for water from 3750 gallons to 100,000 gallons 40c per thousand gallons; from 100,000 to 200,000 gallons, 35c per thousand gallons; from 200,000 to 300,000 gallons, 30c per thousand gallons; from 300,000 to 400,000 gallons, 25c per thousand gallons; for all water in excess of 400,000 gallons per quarter 20c per thousand gallons. No allowance will be made for excessive consumption due to leaks or wastes.

Section 8. In the case of breakage, stoppage or any other irregularity in the meter, the owner or consumer shall notify the Water Commission immediately, and any necessary repairs will be made by the Water Commission as herein after provided. If a meter for any reason fails to register the water consumed, the charge to the consumer shall be estimated on the basis of the average daily consumption during the period preceding that during which much interrupted service occurred.

Section 9. At the written request of an owner or consumer the Water Commission will test the meter supplying his premises. A deposit of an equal amount to the cost of removing and resetting meters will be re-

(continued on page four)

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL TOUR

Officers of the County Sabbath School Association will hold a "Get Together Conference" in every one of the fourteen districts in the county.

This tour will start with District No. 1 at Saxton on Sunday, February 17th, and continue afternoon and evening in each district until every district in the county has been visited.

Dr. M. Hadwin Fischer of the State Sabbath School force will be with the tour.

Dr. Fischer is recognized as one of the best Sunday School specialists on the state force and Bedford County Sunday School workers may well congratulate themselves on being able to secure Dr. Fischer for the entire two weeks.

The program for the tour is a constructive one and it is desired that every Sunday School have present at the "Get Together Conference" when it visits their district, the pastor, superintendent, all the teachers and every one interested in the advancement of Sunday School work.

The afternoon session will be at 2:30 and it is at this afternoon session that the superintendent, teachers and leaders are especially desired.

Every phase of the work of the Sunday School will be discussed and a solution to your problems provided.

H. C. Heckerman of our County Association has been honored by the state board, by being elected a member of their board, a vice-president and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the State Association, and it is desired that our county association show appreciation of this honor by making Bedford County one of the 100 per cent counties this coming year. And the plans for accomplishing this will be discussed at these get together conferences, and then by carrying out these plans will our individual schools be benefited.

Following are the different dates for these conferences:

Feb. 17, District No. 1—Saxton Methodist Church.

Feb. 18, District No. 2—Hopewell, Methodist Church.

Feb. 19, District No. 4—Woodbury, Methodist Church.

Feb. 20, District No. 6—Breezewood, Rays Hill, Lutheran Church.

Feb. 21, District No. 7—Clearville, Union Church.

Feb. 22, District No. 13—Artemas, Brethren Church.

Feb. 23, District No. 14—Friends Cove, Brick Church.

Feb. 24, District No. 8—Bedford Methodist Church.

Feb. 25, District No. 11—Imler, Union Church.

Feb. 26, District No. 9—Alum Bank, Lutheran Church.

Feb. 27, District No. 12—Schellburg, Lutheran Church.

Feb. 28, District No. 10—Buffalo Mills, Methodist Church.

Feb. 29, District No. 5—Cumberland Valley, M. P. Church.

March 1, District No. 3—Everett, Brethren Church.

DEEDS RECORDED

S. B. Stoler to William Atkins, Liberty Township, lot 1-2 interest, \$250.

D. M. Stoler by Exor. to William Atkins, Liberty Township, lot 1-2 interest, \$250.

Harvey M. Diehl to H. Reeder Diehl, Snake Spring Twp., 2 tracts, \$1295.

H. Reeder Diehl to Harvey M. Diehl, Snake Spring Twp., 2 tracts, \$1295.

Sarah J. Street to Aaron D. Stayer, Monroe Twp., tract \$450.

Aaron D. Stayer to Geo. E. Ferguson, Monroe Twp., tract \$240.

J. M. Harenaw by Sheriff to David C. Cypher, Broad Top Twp., tract \$400.

Lutin Harbaugh to Thomas H. Harbaugh, Lincoln Twp., tract \$800.

James Curren, by Adm., to Jerome P. Curran, Mann Twp., tract \$359.

Harriet Allison to Thomas H. Croyle, Lincoln Twp., tract \$1900.

Thomas H. Croyle to Barbara Alice Morgan, Lincoln Twp., tract \$2000.

Charles F. Furry to J. F. Reighard, Bloomfield Twp., tract \$1000.

Milton H. K. Aberle to Bertha M. Atwell, Hyndman Boro., lot \$950.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Andrew P. Baker of New Enterprise and Frances Margaret Bush, of Roaring Springs.

Russell W. Snyder and Elva Mae Clark, both of Clearville.

Jacob R. Baumgardner and Grace Alma Smith, both of Saxton.

Harry Floyd Steckman and Virgie May Price, both of Everett.

S. R. Morris and Florence Michie, both of Indiana, Pa.

Dr. W. C. Miller, former member of the legislature from Bedford county and former state senator from the thirty-sixth senatorial district who is now chief-herculeous lecturer for the health board of Harrisburg, was in Bedford on Saturday. Dr. Miller is a Harrisburg resident.

We sometimes wonder whether Mabel Normand thinks she is the only one who is "disgusted with all this blah blah."

COURT NOTES

Court convened for the second week on Monday, January 28th, 1924, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. with all Judges present.

Margaret Dibert vs David F. Dibert, in divorce; report of master recommending a divorce filed.

Petition of Lizzie M. Bain for adoption of Mary C. Bain filed.

Estate of Mary Turck, deceased; petition for order to executor to make deed.

Estates of Margaret E. Kilcoin and Luke Kilcoin, deceased; H. C. James, Esq., appointed master.

Effie E. Logsdon vs Clarence Logsdon, in divorce; J. M. Minnich, Esq., appointed master.

Edward Dewey Mowry vs Mary M. Mowry, in divorce; E. H. Pennell, Esq., appointed master.

Estate of Jacob Ritchey, deceased; petition for leave to pay money into Court.

Estate of Dr. Walter de la M. Hill deceased; petition for citation upon the administrator to show cause why an account should not be filed.

Estate of Edward Dull, deceased; J. C. Boritz and J. P. Cuppett appointed appraisers.

Estate of J. A. Muck, deceased; J. C. Russell, Esq., appointed auditor.

Walter Mervine vs Martha Mervine, in divorce; appointment of master continued.

Commonwealth vs Louis Molk; surety discharged.

Commonwealth vs James Harley, case continued.

Petition for appropriation of \$500.00 for use of Law Library Committee, B. F. Madore, E. D. Claar, E. M. Pennell, D. C. Reiley and A. L. Little appointed a Law Library Committee.

Margaret Mickel vs D. Oscar Clark, deceased; the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$20.00.

Commonwealth vs Lloyd Steele, larceny; the defendant paroled in custody of sheriff on payment of fine and costs.

Commonwealth vs Mervin Marshall, an incorrigible; the defendant sent to Thorn Hill School until further order of the Court.

Commonwealth vs Lethaen Bryant and Marie Bryant, dependent and neglected children; the defendants put in care of sheriff until proper homes can be obtained for them.

Petition of Roy Ritchey and Beatrice Ritchey for appointment of a guardian, Bedford County Trust Company appointed.

Ira E. James vs Everett Borough, claim for damages for injuries sustained by reason of alleged negligence of the defendant. Non-suit awarded.

Resignation of E. D. Claar as member of Board of County Viewers; E. M. Pennell appointed.

Commonwealth vs Andrew Black, an incorrigible; the defendant committed to custody of H. H. Brumrugh.

REPUBLICAN TRIBUTE TO HON. CORDELL HULL

Chairman Democratic National committee

(Mark Sullivan, in The New York Tribune (Rep.) Jan 17, 1924)

At the closing session of the Democratic National Committee meeting Clark Howell, of "The Atlantic Constitution," who has the record of the longest continuous service on the committee, said in all his thirty-two years he had never seen a better morale in the committee than at this meeting.

He laid emphasis on the high quality of the membership, on its spirit of reasonableness, on its enthusiasm and especially its harmony. Mr. Howell mentioned these things not in any spirit of collective self-congratulation, but merely as a prelude to a resolution of thanks to the present chairman of the committee, Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee.

All Mr. Howell said is true. With proper hesitancy about the danger of his use of superlatives, a fairly experienced observer is tempted to say that this meeting in its personnel and in the major spirit in which it conducted its deliberations, probably was one of the most impressive political gatherings, whether of a national convention, in the present generation.

Also, Mr. Howell was correct when he gave much of the credit of it to Chairman Hull. When Mr. Hull was put forward something over two years ago as a compromise chairman the committee was woefully divided into factions and its morale was still under the blighting effect of a recent and disastrous defeat. That a wholly different spirit now prevades the committee is an illustration of the fact that the mere presence of a man of high character and sound mind can give off emanation from his personality such as to elevate the tone of the entire group with which he is associated.

Representative Hull is not the go-getter type that is often considered desirable in a position where capacity as a hustling organizer and an active collector of party funds is supposed to be important. He is a man of gentle and modest personality, with high character and good brains. As such he has been able to bring the Democratic national organization to an elevation that impresses itself on all observers.

Indiscretions of Judge Van Brunt

By H. IRVING KING

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It was near the middle of the afternoon when that eminent jurist, Robert Van Brunt—commonly called Judge Van Brunt from the fact of his having once occupied a position on "the Bench"—touched his bell, and his stenographer, Celia Crandal, made her appearance from the little room off the judge's private office, where she kept her typewriter and transcribed from her shorthand notes the wit and wisdom orally delivered by her employer.

Celia was an extremely pretty young lady, but she might have been as "homely as a hedge fence" for all the effect her personal appearance had on the judge. She was efficient—that was all that was worthy of a thought of the great man.

Had the judge noticed he might have seen that Celia's usually pleasant and serene face bore an expression of distress and perplexity, and her eyes suggested that she might have been crying a little. But the judge did not notice. He would have as soon thought of looking for traces of emotion on the polished surface of the card-index cabinet in the corner.

"Hem, ah, hem," said the judge as Celia with pencil and notebook took her place in the chair reserved for her on such occasions, and he began to dictate the minutes for a brief with which he purposed to demolish the "learned brother" on the other side and astonish the court with his amplitude of legal wisdom.

"There," said he at length, "that will be all today. Shut the door behind you. I shall have a client with me the rest of the afternoon. Leave your typewritten copy on your desk when you go. I will get it myself later."

Celia finished her work just as office hours were over. She would have finished sooner if she had kept her mind on it. But her mind was continually wandering to a letter she had received that morning, which lay in its opened envelope at one side of her desk.

Several times she took the letter out, read it over and placed it back with a sigh. Finally, her task being done, she arranged the copy for the judge in a neat stack, closed her typewriter, put on her hat, picked up the disturbing envelope and went out by the door leading to the entrance hall.

Shortly afterward the judge, having dismissed his client, came in, took up the stack of copy and went back to his own desk to read it over. He read it page by page, laying each page when perused carefully aside on top of its predecessor.

The perusal afforded him unalloyed pleasure. He was surprised himself at the revealed profundity of his own mind.

"This point was decided in the affirmative by Lord Chancellor Eldon in the case of Holt vs. Durfee (see 18, Ves. 19), and such has been the uniform—"

The page ended here and he laid it aside with a gasp of astonishment at what it uncovered. It was a letter written on a large sheet of paper and beginning "Dear Puss."

"Dear Puss indeed!" The judge almost had apoplexy—but he read on. It was a boyish letter signed "Bob," and the judge soon gathered that "Dear Puss" was Miss Celia Crandal and Bob was her juvenile brother.

After retelling and detailing an assortment of home news, Brother Bob closed with: "Your old bean, Charley Garrison is going to marry Jenny Carpenter. Charley has bought the old Fenwick place for them to go to housekeeping in." Now, when the judge saw this—as he almost immediately did—that the letter was not meant for his eyes he should, of course, have read no further, but he read every word.

How did that letter get where the judge came upon it? Easy enough. Everyone who has worked at a desk has had abundant experience of that natural perversity of inanimate objects which causes documents to steal away and hide themselves in the most unexpected places.

Celia, her mind distracted between the judge's brief and the sting which Brother Bob had placed in the tail of his letter, had allowed the epistle to escape her and had picked up and carried away the empty envelope.

Judge Van Brunt laid down the letter and told into a reverie. The document had called his attention to the fact, unhought of by him before, that "Celia" was something more than an efficient office accessory. So her lover had jilted her, had he?

Now he came to think of it, Miss Crandal was a rather attractive young person—ladylike and well-bred, too, as well as efficient. Poor of course. His first wife had been rich. He had been a widower now ten years. Was he too old to marry again?

Pooh! he was only sixty—just in the prime of life. He wondered how old Celia was—under thirty, he should guess. But what then? He would not be the first man to marry a wife much younger than himself. Nor the last, either, if it came to that.

He did not finish reading his brief that day, but stacked the sheets together just as he had found them slipped the letter in between them and placed the copy back on Celia's desk, where Celia, to her surprise, found it apparently undisturbed, when she ar-

rived next morning, and from which, after a search of her desk, she discovered the missing letter, the discovery of the absence of which from the envelope, which she had taken home, had caused her considerable perturbation.

The judge heard her moving about in her room and touched his bell. "Miss Crandal," said the crafty old lawyer, "you may bring me the notes of the brief I dictated to you yesterday. I did not have time to go over them last night."

Celia went for and came back with the papers, the judge looking at her appraisingly as she made the transit. Decidedly she was a maiden much to be desired!

Van Brunt was a man of decision. Having decided, he acted.

"Miss Crandal," said he "you have been a very efficient stenographer to me, and I have decided to offer you another position. I am not what you might call a very young man, but—"

"Oh, judge!" broke in Celia; "it is awfully kind of you to offer me a better position, but I was just going to tell you that I must leave your employ at the end of the month!"

"May I ask why?" said the judge, freezing into a judicial manner.

"Well," replied Celia, "the fact is I am going to be married."

"And the fortunate man's name?" inquired Van Brunt.

"Mr. Charles Garrison," said Celia, "a young man in my home town. I received a letter from him this morning which settled the matter."

"Indeed! That will be all just now," said the judge.

And Celia had, in fact, in the first mail received a letter from Charles in which he alluded laughingly to the rumor which assigned him to Jenny Carpenter and declared that if Celia did not at once name the day he would come on there and get her and name it himself.

Celia was never absolutely sure that she had missed an opportunity to become Mrs. Van Brunt, but from the judge's manner, and his remark about his age, she had a shrewd suspicion.

REVEALED IN THE TEACUP

Position and Arrangement of Leaves Believed by Some to Truthfully Forecast Future.

The art of forecasting future events from the position and arrangement of tea leaves in one's cup is a mysterious lore which originated in the highlands of old Scotland. It is idle to speculate as to whether it is truth or twaddle that is foretold, but there is a certain fascination about the teller of fortunes, asserts the Kansas City Star.

If two spoons accidentally fall in one saucer there soon will be a wedding in the family. Bubbles that rise to the top of the tea indicate kisses or money. If round the edge of the cup, kisses; if in the center, money. To insure success in love and fortune these should be slipped up before they vanish.

A leaflet floating on the top indicates a stranger. If short, thick and hard, your visitor will be a short man. If long and thin, then a tall, thin person may be expected.

A lot of old tea leaves floating about on the top of the tea means worry. Gather them all up in a spoon and the worries will be slight ones.

Naming Rotten Row.

"Rotten Row" is an ugly name, but it is that given to London's most fashionable driveway. The curious part of it is that this homely appellation, misplaced as it obviously is, was born of one of the most beautiful phrases in the French language.

When the Normans populated England after the invasion of 1066, they gave French names to many locations and places. So they named the driveway through London parks "Route de Roi" (Route of the King), because it led to the royal palace. The Londoner found it difficult to pronounce this phrase, and "Route de Roi" degenerated into "Rotten Row."

Rotten Row is one of London's show places. It leads to Buckingham palace from Hyde Park corner. It is the center of interest from a special standpoint, as it is the favorite drive of fashion. On Sundays the church throng is a brilliant spectacle.

Adventure of Whaling.

The history of whaling is, indeed a repetition of the theme of success ending in failure. Those who still read Longfellow, will remember that there were Scandinavian whalers in the days of King Alfred. In the Middle Ages the seamen of the Biscay ports fished the bay for whales, and so profitably that there were after a while no more to kill. In the Seventeenth century English and Dutch sailors established an Arctic fishery. After a hundred years it began to decline. Before it failed the great whaling grounds in the southern hemisphere were developed. In the middle of last century more than 700 American ships were hunting the sperm whale. Thirty years later there was not a quarter of this fleet engaged, and now one of the firms which made whaling history in those days has gone out of business altogether.

Beer Displaces Sake in Japan.

Beer is rapidly replacing sake as the national drink of Japan. While there has been no appreciable increase in the output of the distilleries which produce sake, the increase in the amount of beer brewed is very marked. Ten years ago 21,288 koku of beer were brewed; last year the consumption was 765,027 koku.

Sake still is used on ceremonial occasions, but beer is the more popular beverage.



POULTRY

Convert Old Buildings Into Houses for Fowls

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farms have old-style closed-up poultry houses, with poor light and ventilation, or old sheds and other buildings of little use for other purposes, that can be remodeled or built over with little difficulty into satisfactory poultry houses for the flocks this winter. The size and the shape of the buildings makes little difference, says the United States Department of Agriculture, but the essential factors are dryness, good ventilation, freedom from drafts, plenty of sunshine, and room enough to allow the birds to move about with freedom and comfort.

If new houses are to be built or old buildings converted into poultry houses, locate them on high or sloping ground if possible, but always on dry and well-drained soil. The amount of floor space to be allowed each fowl varies somewhat with conditions, but on a farm or where the birds can be out of doors nearly every day the department has found that about 2½ square feet of floor space per bird in flocks of 20 is enough. In a village or city or in a climate where there is a good deal of snow, making it necessary to confine the birds closely, 4 or 5 square feet per bird is needed. The interior of the house should be simple, convenient, and easy to clean.

The converted poultry house may or may not have a floor. If the house is on dry, sandy soil a dirt floor is usually quite satisfactory although often more damp than board or cement floors. Fresh gravel and sand must be added from time to time to keep them sanitary. If board floors are used, make them tight and smooth so as to make them dry and easy to clean. If possible, build board floors 8 or 10 inches from the ground to allow a circulation of air and to prevent rats from harboring under them. Cement floors, especially for large houses, are quite satisfactory, as they keep rats out and last much longer than board floors. They must be kept well covered with litter, however, department workers say, to make them warm and comfortable for the flock.

Comfortable Houses for Ducks Quite Important

In cold weather ducks should be kept in the house because their feet are so tender that when they come in contact with the cold ground they suffer greatly and hobble along as if their backs were broken. However, they should not be kept housed more than is really necessary.

If the roof is good the rest is easy. If the weather boarding is not sufficiently close to keep out draughts, in cold weather, cover the outside with tarred paper or strip with lath.

A hard floor is better than an earth floor because the ducks will often sit up the ground in a very disagreeable manner when there is the least sign of moisture.

Provide suitable houses if you wish to be successful. The houses need not be very expensive, but they should be substantial so that they may be used for the same purpose several years in succession.

Ducks, both old and young, should have a dry, comfortable place to stay in at night. If forced to sit on the damp ground they are liable to be taken with cramps and colds in the head. The latter are almost certain to turn to croup.

There is usually some shed or building that can be converted into a duck house at small expense. Where only a small flock is kept this plan is advisable.

Corn Fodder as Litter Is Excellent for Hens

Litter is almost indispensable in every henhouse where eggs are desired, as well as healthy and contented fowls. Some farmers complain about using good wheat or oats straw for the hens to scratch in. In this event, cut-corn fodder makes an excellent and lasting litter for the poultry house—and even if one must pay to have the fodder cut, it is cheaper than other litters.

When cut up, ten bundles of corn fodder makes enough litter to cover 400 square feet of floor space. For the same space when straw is used, at least two bundles would be required, and this would cost several times as much as the cut-corn fodder. Fodder is good not only because it is cheap, but also because the hens like to eat the pieces of leaves, thus obtaining some bulky food, which is often lacking in poultry rations.

Pure Air Is Essential to Health of Laying Hen

It has been estimated that the hen assumes twice as much air as a horse, and that a hen, which weighs 10 pounds, needs as much air as a cow, and yet she has no means of getting air into them except through her beak, which may give a diseased bird. With other birds, the development of such disorders as colds, influenza, and many others, is due to the lack of pure air.

BETTER ROADS

Means of Transportation Should All Be Unified

How improved highways are expanding the business and life of the nation, and why all means of transportation should be unified into one integral unit, was outlined in two recent speeches by Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the highways committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In both addresses Mr. Chapin was chosen as spokesman on good roads for the automobile industry.

One occasion was the dedication of the Zero Milestone monument in Washington, D. C. Speaking in behalf of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chapin said, in part: "Time was when all roads led to Rome. The world moves westward—civilization follows the same pathway and today we dedicate this visible mark of a new era—when all roads lead to Washington. From this Zero Milestone will radiate the homes in America—improved highways over which will pass daily tens of millions of our people and a vast proportion of our commerce."

"Billions will be expended on our roads in our lifetime, that highway transport may adequately serve us. Partly from economic, but more largely from human reasons, we must all give pause and study this newly powerful agent of marching civilization."

Just previously Mr. Chapin advocated a unification of air, rail and water transportation, in a speech to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He said in part:

"We of America stand in the transition stage of the greatest development of transportation in all of the history of the world."

"In the past it has been said that transportation has been the pawn of kings in shaping the course of empires."

"Today it has become the tool of the individual in working out the problem of the family."

"Turning then to the immediate question of co-ordination of all our facilities of transportation, it seems to me the dominant theme must be service. The form or type of carrier used is secondary to the demand for efficient and completed transportation. Even cost is secondary, because efficient service is always the least costly in the long run."

Highway Leads to Long Extinct Mexican Volcano

Of the many spiral roads built for ascending steep mountain summits one of the most interesting is that which has recently been completed to the crater of the extinct volcano Macuntepec in the vicinity of Jalapa, a city of the State of Vera Cruz, Mex., 70 miles by rail from the port of Vera Cruz, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Jalapa is picturesquely situated on a slope of the sierra which separates the central plateau of Mexico from the Gulf coast, at an elevation of 4,300 feet. To the south of it the peak of Cofre de Perote rises to a height of 13,419 feet, and still farther south that of Orizaba, 18,700 feet, the highest peak in Mexico and the second highest in North America.

The new road starts at a point on the national highway to Mexico City, that is about a mile and a quarter from the center of Jalapa. For a distance of about half a mile to a gate at the entrance of the hill the road is on private property, and here it is about thirteen feet wide with a 6 per cent grade. From the hill entrance to its summit the road is 11½ feet wide, with a maximum grade of 4 per cent, excepting in a few spots where an increased grade of 6 per cent was necessary. This part of the road is all on sidehill cuts, excepting a short stretch of about 328 feet at the end of the first complete circuit of the hill, where it was possible to build the road on the surface without any cutting.

For reasons of safety it was decided to make two one-way roads, one for ascending and the other for descending. The descending road starts with a grade of 8 per cent and nearly parallels the last part of the ascending road until it strikes the crater, the edge of which it follows until it reaches the point where the ascending road enters the crater, the whole being a distance of 1,050 feet, the last 280 of which is in the crater with a 10 per cent grade.

Deposit of Asphalt Is Discovered in Alabama

A deposit of asphalt is reported to have been discovered in one of the Tennessee valley counties. If the report is true and the deposit is of any value it adds another item to the wonderful resources of this state and incidentally means great things for road building in the state.—Fort Payne Journal.

Highway Bridge Construction. Since 1916 more than thirty miles of bridges have been built under the federal-aid highway program. One of the largest of these bridges, that from Mandan to Bismarck, N. D., is more than three and one-half miles long and cost \$1,428,000.

New Roads in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania department of highways will build 275 miles of durable highways in 1923-24. The state has \$15,000,000 available for the new construction.



FAIR STOCK

Timely Suggestions on Management of Horses

In years gone by, hay was cheap and it was wastefully used. The same thing is true now on some farms. Hay is worth too much to be used for bedding or wasted in any other way. Another waste is in not cutting hay at the proper stage, or curing it in a proper manner. The results are that it does not give the best returns or is refused when fed.

Where there are many horses to be fed and each driver feeds his own team, there is a considerable loss of both hay and grain. In such cases, there should be only one feeder and each horse fed according to his needs and no feed wasted. Experience proves that more economical results are secured than when each driver feeds his own team.

Other forms of waste are ill-fitting harness, especially collars, causing sore necks and shoulders and sweaters. Badly kept feet are often the cause of much discomfort. Horses, to work well, must be free of pain and comfortable.

Abuse and mistreatment result in high feed bills. High checks, especially the overdraw, and bits that pinch, are a constant worry and should not be used on the ordinary horse. When three or more horses are driven abreast, sometimes they are not placed right in the team so as to work most comfortably together, and then again they are reined in such a way as to place some of them at a disadvantage and cause worry. After the driver has learned his horses he should arrange them so that they can work in a free, easy manner and always be comfortable. In using heavy horses at hauling, the size of the load should be increased rather than the number of trips made. Urging them beyond a reasonably rapid walk can be done only at the expense of feed.

The teeth should receive proper attention. Sometimes they are in such condition that the food cannot be well chewed, and consequently is only partially digested. This results in waste of food, incapacity of the horse and low power.

Feed and Exercise Are Essential Sow Factors

What are the most essential factors in the successful management of the brood sow at the time of farrowing? It is important to feed right. The high price of tankage is keeping farmers from feeding this protein feed to their sows. Corn alone is not sufficient because it is low in protein and mineral content. Experiments at Iowa State college go to show that where one-fourth pound of tankage is fed along with corn, the pigs weighed 0.4 of a pound more at birth and were stronger than the pigs from the cornfed sows. Alfalfa or clover hay are good feeds to furnish protein and bulk. A liberal supply of mineral matter must also be supplied in the form of salt, soft coal, lime or wood ashes.

Exercise is also an important factor. It does the sows good to run all winter in the cornfield or be obliged to go a considerable distance from the sleeping quarters for their feed. The inactive sow is usually constipated and feverish at the time of farrowing, and most of the trouble encountered at this time can be traced to lack of exercise and faulty rations.

Feed and Exercise Are Important to Brood Sow

The brood sow needs a variety in her feed and exercise. In experiments conducted at the North Dakota Agricultural college, under the direction of Professor Shepperd, it was found that sows will readily eat alfalfa hay, and that when this is fed with a mixture of about half barley and half shorts at the rate of two and one-half pounds daily for a 200-pound sow, splendid results have been secured. Equal parts of barley, oats and bran or shorts also make a very good feed.

Exercise is also very important. It was found that the best way to give the grain feed was to sweep the floor clean and scatter the grain feed on it. This results in the sows spending hours on their feet getting their feed.

Wheat Is Apt to Cause Digestive Disturbances

When fed to horses, in large quantities, wheat is apt to develop digestive disturbances and also cause skin eruptions. The best plan to follow in giving the grain to horses is to feed in moderate quantities only. Grind it coarsely and mix with some other bulky feed like bran or chopped hay or straw.

Clean Up Hog House. See that the lot surrounding the hog house is disinfected and cleaned up. Put in new bedding and window lights if any happen to be broken, also notice that none of the ventilators are closed up.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs. To feed wheat most economically to hogs it should be coarsely ground or rolled. Grinding adds from 16 per cent to 22 per cent to its feeding value. Soaking before grinding adds some, but the amount is questionable.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 3

WHAT ISRAEL LEARNED AT SINAI

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 4:32-40. **GOLDEN TEXT**—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.—Deut. 6:5.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Knowing and Obeying God's Law. **YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—The Foundation of Israel's Life.

Deuteronomy, the book from which our lesson is taken, means "second law." It is a second law in the sense that it is a restatement and interpretation of the law given at Sinai, for a new generation in a new country. This new generation needed a true conception of God and also an apprehension of the wonderful grace which had selected them and made them a channel through which God's grace would flow to the world.

1. God's Unparalleled Goodness to Israel (Deut. 4:32-34).

This was shown: 1. By Speaking Audibly Out of the Midst of the Fire (vv. 32, 33). This honor conferred upon them was unique. It was unequalled. (1) In past history—"the days that are past since the day that God created man upon the earth." (2) Anywhere—"from one side of heaven unto the other." (3) In character—"there hath been no such great thing as this great thing is." (4) In story or rumor—"or hath been heard like it!" (5) In dignity and majesty—"did ever people hear the voice of God speaking out of the midst of the fire."

2. By His Marvelous Deliverance of Israel From the Egyptian Bondage (v. 34). Here, too, His grace is unique. (1) In liberation—"take him a nation from the midst of another nation." (2) In the method employed. (a) By temptations—testings, that is, plagues. (b) By signs and wonders—crossing Red sea, pillar of cloud. (c) By war (See Exod. 14:4; 15:3-10). (d) By outstretched arm—Divine interposition, such as opening the Red sea for Israel and closing it upon the Egyptians. (e) By great terrors—the death of the first born.

11. The Reason Why the Lord So Dealt With Israel (Deut. 4:35-38).

1. That They Might Know That the Lord Is Unique in the Midst of a World of Idolaters. God's aim was to establish a nation who would know Him as the only God and make this essential and blessed truth known to other nations.

2. That They Might Know His Love for Them (vv. 37, 38). He loved them for their fathers' sake and through them would make real His covenant purpose.

III. The Obligation of Israel (Deut. 4:39, 40).

They were to consider and receive in their heart the thought that the Lord was the alone God. What we think about God is revealed in our lives. The law to which obedience was to be rendered was that set forth in the Ten Commandments, as recorded in Exodus 20:1-17.

1. The first emphasizes the unity of God and enjoins the obligation of single-hearted worship and service (v. 3).

2. The second is directed against the worship of the true God under false forms.

3. The third is directed against the taking of God's name in vain; that is, in a lying, deceptive, unreal way.

4. The fourth enjoins work on six days and forbids work on the seventh.

5. The fifth rests upon the fact that parents stand to their children in the place of God—therefore enjoins obedience to them.

6. The sixth shows the sanctity of human life and that the one who murders has sinned against God, for man was created in the likeness and image of God.

7. The seventh is the bulwark, thrown around the home. This commandment may be broken by unclean thoughts and affections as well as by outward acts.

8. The eighth strikes at the sin of theft.

9. The ninth strikes at the sin of lying.

10. The tenth strikes at the desire for that which is unlawful to own.

Building for Eternity.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal souls. If we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellowmen, we engrave on these tablets something which brightens all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

Keep Climbing.

The vine that has no trellis loses its beauty in the dust, and dies because it cannot climb. It is even so with the spirit of man. If it cannot climb, it dies.—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Learning to Walk.

One must be willing to fall down in order to be able to get up and walk.—Baptist World.

An Open Gate.

Idleness is the gate of all harm.—The Gideon.

Ask for This New Book

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Everyone who wants to improve his place or save money around his farm, needs the new Portland Cement Association booklet "Concrete Around the Home."

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Dallas	Indianapolis	New Orleans	Portland, Oreg.	Washington, D.C.

Legal Advertising

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George H. Rose, late of Rainsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Alden Mower,
Administrator
Rainsburg, Pa.

E. M. Pennell,
Attorney, Bedford, Pa.
Dec. 28, Feb. 1

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the fifth day of February, 1924, by Irvin C. Stayer, J. O. Hoover, J. C. Stayer and F. M. Henry under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved May 13, 1876, entitled: "An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit" and the supplements and amendments thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called Farmers State Bank, to be located in the town of Woodbury, County of Bedford, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and the supplements and amendments thereto. The amount of the capital stock shall be twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars, to be divided into five hundred (500) shares of the par value of fifty (\$50.00) dollars each.

Simon H. Sell,
Solicitor
Bedford, Pa.

Nov. 2, Feb. 1

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Sebastian Leitkam, late of Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Sebastian Leitkam, Jr.,
118 Aurilles Street,
Duquesne, Penna.
Executor

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney
Jan. 4, Feb. 8

Storing Seed Corn So It Will Dry Out Thoroughly

When seed corn has been selected in the field, the ears will contain a large amount of moisture, and if subjected to severe cold weather before the ear dries out, germination will be destroyed. The best way to handle the seed is to take the ears that have been selected to the barn or granary and store them so they will dry out as quickly as possible and not be subjected to severe cold weather. The best method of storing this seed will be so that each ear has free circulation of air around it. This may be done by tying with string or twine on lath racks or by a number of other methods.

In the winter after the corn is thoroughly dried out and the farmer has more time, he should re-sort his seed-selected seed.

Hogs Need Comfortable Surroundings to Thrive

Brood sows, pigs, gilts and boars that must be kept up will not be comfortable, may suffer, and are sure not to thrive as they should, if left in small muddy pens and exposed to cold winds, sleet and snow. Regardless of what shelter and flooring for pens may cost, you cannot afford to produce enough heat with expensive feeds to keep animals warm when they are exposed to very bad weather.

It will pay to keep the hog pens dry and protected from mud, rain, cold and freezing temperatures. Hogs that are not worth protecting are not worth keeping. Those who find that they cannot afford to give their hogs clean and comfortable surroundings might as well dispose of the animals and get individual animals that are worth taking care of.

Increasing Oats Yield Is Now Being Produced

Nearly a quarter of the oat acreage of the United States is in present production, at least one or two bushels of oats more to the acre than formerly, as a result of the introduction by the bureau of plant industry of the new popular and widely distributed varieties, Swedish Select and Kherson (Sixty-day) oats. Prior to 1900 these two varieties were practically unknown in this country, but today they are grown on about 9,000,000 acres, the former variety being grown on almost 10 percent of the total oat acreage and the latter, including selections made from it, on about 14 per cent.

Art of Love-Making.

For men understand the art of love-making but women are always ready to learn them an opportunity in practice.

The last use that the radio will be put to will be the broadcasting of truth, whereupon we shall all be struck dead.

KEMP'S BALSAM

Don't let the children cough and cough!

America's Marvels

NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

CHICAGO'S MAIL TERMINAL BUILDING

To speed up the handling, distribution, and dispatch of all paper, catalog, and parcel-post mail originating in Chicago or passing through Chicago destined to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, there has been recently placed in service in Chicago a monster mail terminal building which is without a parallel anywhere.

This building is of brick and steel, approximately 800 feet long, 75 feet wide, and six stories and basement tall. On one side are tracks which have a capacity for 61 railway mail cars—one track running the full length of the building inside. On the other side is a 30-foot driveway bordering on which is unloading space sufficient to accommodate 60 mail wagons at one time.

The entire first floor is given over to the receipt, dispatch, and storage of mail; another floor is devoted to the distribution of parcel-post mail; another floor is used for the handling of paper mail, and so on. One floor is necessarily an operating or service floor—for the proper maintenance of the plant, and contains the office of the superintendent and his force, machine shop, carpenter shop, stock room, cafeteria, first-aid, study, and rest rooms.

About 970 persons are employed in the work of handling mail matter, while about 80 additional employees and 25 clerks and officials are required to look after and operate the building and its machinery.

Four stairways, three passenger and fourteen freight elevators facilitate movement between floors. The mail-handling equipment includes about 1,800 trucks of various kinds and sizes, several hundred sorting tables, sack racks without end, and a small fleet of electric tractors. Most of the work of distribution is done by means of some eight miles of mechanical belt conveyors which function with an amazing rapidity and an uncanny sureness. These conveyors, some of which are 44 inches wide and 650 feet long, carry mail between divisions, between floors, and dump it on distributing tables from which they also carry it to chutes which drop it to dispatching platforms.

This terminal ultimately will handle an average of 26,000 sacks of parcel post and 18,000 sacks of paper mail every 24 hours—or 1,833 sacks per hour. According to an official of the railway mail service, through this one building will pass more mail than originates in the entire Dominion of Canada.

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TAX COMPROMISE SEEMS PROBABLE

LEADER LONGWORTH'S EFFORTS WITH RADICAL REPUBLICANS GIVE HOPE TO PARTY.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington. — Notwithstanding the fact that a combination of Democrats with a minority of the Republicans in the house of representatives managed to force a repeal of the rule which prevented the offering of amendments to revenue bills from the floor of the house, Nicholas Longworth, the Republican leader, it is claimed, is making headway in an attempt to bring the progressive bloc of his party into sympathy with the plan for compromising the Mellon tax reduction bill to such a comparatively slight extent that it will be assured of presidential sanction.

It is only the truth to say that a good many of the regular Republicans in the house seem to feel that, while the progressives of the party have gone too far in their denunciation of the treasury plan to ease up on men of large incomes, there is some reason in the position taken by the objectors to the Mellon scheme in its original form.

Mr. Longworth not only ran up against a wall of opposition in the progressive camp, but he found considerable antagonism within the stockade of the loyal troops. It looks today as if a compromise would be effected, that the taxes in the so-called higher brackets will be reduced, that the earners of small salaries will be helped, and that the Republican party possibly may put through a bill which will be sufficiently like the one originally proposed to secure for it the endorsement of the people generally. If Mr. Longworth should succeed in doing this in the house and the leaders in the senate likewise shall succeed, the party hopes to credit itself with an accomplishment which the Democrats naturally still are striving to make their own by the aid of Republicans who have been "off the reservation."

Think People Like Mellon Plan.

Republican leaders in house and senate are in frequent conferences with administration leaders in the endeavor to find out how far they can yield to compromise and yet retain the approval of the White House and the Treasury department. The Republican chieftains, although they know they must compromise in order to secure approval of the proposed legislation, desire above all things to produce a finished product on which Andrew W. Mellon will be willing to stamp his approval.

The leaders claim today that the country, generally speaking, indorsed the Mellon plan in its original form. Mr. Mellon is a multi-millionaire, and some of the Democrats, plus some Republicans, have insinuated that his desire to reduce the taxes of the super-rich is based on a desire to help himself and his friends. The majority Republicans, however, claim that the people's approval of the Mellon plan shows they have taken no stock in insinuation of this kind.

Men with a head for figures and a willingness to dig into tables of statistics have been busy recently trying to find out just how much money today is invested in tax-exempt securities. The desire of some of these diggers has been to show that the men of large properties have not been dodging taxes by investments in securities which do not require them to pay toll to the government, to anything like the extent which has been charged. In fact, some of the students say that the rich are not investing to any greater extent in tax-exempt securities than was the case in other years.

Proof of Pudding in the Eating.

It seemingly is impossible for anybody to find out how much more money might be invested today in industries, thereby enlarging the field of American labor's activities, if men of capital could be released from some of the tax burdens. The only way to find out how much of the present idle money will be turned into industrial channels is to relieve the tax situation and to await results.

The rumor of the day which is particularly cheerful from the viewpoint of the Republican party which is on the eve of a struggle for continued power in the government, is that seemingly the task of winning the progress to a moderate compromise in the mind is not to be as difficult as it was at first supposed it was to be. Mr. Longworth has a way with him as personally popular and his friends declare that out of the house of representatives eventually will come something with Republican endorsement which will not only appeal to the people, but be certain of presidential approval unless an accident in the senate shall force further compromise which shall so disfigure the face of the house measure that it cannot be recognized. The Democrats, however, seemingly are still staunch in their belief that the tax bill which finally is to pass largely will bear the marks of Democratic handwork.

McAdoo Seems to Lead

The sessions of the Democratic national committee in this town held sharp interest for politicians of all parties. There was a great amount of political gossip passed about, some of it sound and some of it probably unsound, all of which in a way was more interesting to the politicians here than the more or less cut-

ting of official proceedings of the

Of course nothing definite was said in an official way by the committee members as to the man on whom they gave their preference in the matter of the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but the general feeling here seemed to be that more of the committeemen favor the nomination of Mr. McAdoo than of any other candidate.

The committee declined to recommend the abrogation of the rule which requires a two-thirds vote in the Democratic national convention to give a candidate the prize. Therefore there is a feeling in the ranks of the Democrats who prefer some other man to Mr. McAdoo that if he shall fail to get the two-thirds majority necessary, the nomination of a so-called dark horse will be likely.

The friends of Oscar W. Underwood who were in attendance at the committee meeting and who took station in the corridors without the meeting hall took renewed courage, it is said, from evidences that some of the larger northern States are very kindly disposed to the Underwood ambition. It seems that the friends of the Alabama senator believe he will get the votes of New York and New England after they have been given in the first ballot or two for someone who goes into running as a favorite son.

Worried About Party Harmony.

The Republican party has its almost poignant anxieties over the matter of harmony in the ranks but the poignancy of the Republican pains is no sharper than that which afflicts the Democratic body. Today, five months in advance of the conventions, it would appear that so far as concord of endeavor is concerned, there is little to choose between the two political camps.

William Gibbs McAdoo, as the politicians here seem to view it, has the brightest present prospect of convention preferment. As to the matter of the strength of Mr. Bryan's influence in the party, it seems to be the opinion of the Democratic chieftains that the three-times leader of their party, while he is presumably for Mr. McAdoo as a second choice, is not the prime prospective aid for that gentleman's campaign.

It was gathered from what the Democratic leaders who were here attending the convention said upon the matter, that most of them believe the McAdoo strength is to be found largely in the ranks of those who once were Mr. Bryan's staunch adherents, but who today are for the former secretary of the treasury, not because of Mr. Bryan, but because of Mr. McAdoo. In other words, McAdoo did not need the Bryan influence to bring to him the Bryan following.

It was natural enough for the McAdoo forces, as represented in Washington during the committee meeting, to oppose at first New York as the convention city. Mr. McAdoo as yet has had nothing at all to say upon any issue which interests New York, but he has had considerable to say upon the dry issue. New York is anti-dry.

McAdoo Strong in the South.

Many of the southern states seem to have fixed their affections on McAdoo. In some of the northern states his strength is apparently just as stable as it is in part of the South, but elsewhere in the North the opposition to him in the party is marked. There were plenty of evidences of this in Washington during the meeting of the Democratic committee.

The belief seems to hold among the politicians here that before very long William Jennings Bryan may declare for the McAdoo cause. There is some feeling here that the Commoner may hold off until the convention and then attempt to do what he did in the Baltimore convention of 1912 when he swung from Champ Clark to Woodrow Wilson and landed his man.

There are plenty of Democrats here in congress and out of it who see in the struggle between Mr. McAdoo on the one side and Mr. Underwood on the other the likelihood of convention approval of the nomination of a dark horse, principally the one being quietly zoomed today in a paddock in Indiana—Samuel M. Ralston, United States senator from Hoosier land.

There is, however, a seemingly complete optimism in the ranks of the McAdoo followers. It may be that their heartfulness is just a case of ad hominem blarney, but they appear to have genuine confidence in the success of their candidate. The followers of Champ Clark had in 1912 when it actually was a sure that the Missouri man would carry in the contest a majority of the votes in the Baltimore convention.

May Print Sounds

A fresh student points the direction of a machine that is to print sounds. The sounds will be across between a human mind and a motive machine. His success will depend upon the fact that every letter has a different wave form.

Good Old Rotund Uncle Jim

So you're going to leave me some money when you die? I think it will be a good round sum.

X-Rays in the Rainbow

The aurora borealis consists of cathodic rays, which are analogous to radio or Roentgen rays.

Wood Resists Heat and Cold

Houses built of wood made from basswood, the waste from sugar cane, are said to resist heat in the summer and cold in the winter.

Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier Made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman

The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

White Caps

WAVES OF RELIEF AND BREAKERS OF PAIN

Don't suffer with headache take WHITE CAPS

At Your Druggist or Dealer

No Habit Forming Drugs

REGULAR SIZE 25¢ TRIAL SIZE 10¢

O. J. Heacock, of near Bedford, who is a Junior at Purdue University, at LaFayette, Indiana, has been selected to act as chairman of the with the Fourth Annual Purdue Horticultural Show which will be held this fall.

The Purdue Horticultural Show which arouses national praise, is put on each year by senior students specializing in horticulture. Mr. Heacock is majoring in Pomology, and much work in connection with the show held last fall, contributing much to its success.

Coats the Trolley. This old lady (in hurry-up wagon, to copy)—"Well, old sport, there's one thing about this here limmyseem; yer gets a comfortable seat and don't have to do no strap-hangin'!"—Boston Transcript.

Up-to-Date. A man went into his library one day and found his wife reading, "I'm going through the old poets," she said, "Just like you," he answered. "As if we couldn't afford all the brand new ones."

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year \$2.00 payable in advance. All communications should be addressed to
Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks 50c, Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00; Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, February 1, 1924

Mellon Tax Plan Dead—Democratic Tax Reduction Plan to Pass—Senator Couzens' Jolt

Washington, Jan.—The Mellon Tax Plan is dead. Its end was hastened by the opposition of a large group of Republican members including most of those from the western agricultural states. The floor leader of the House, Mr. Lonkworth of Ohio, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Green of Iowa, are reported to have told the President that it cannot pass and that they are opposed to the Mellon Plan of cutting the higher surtax rates in half which would be an unfair relief to a very small number of the largest taxpayers.

The Democratic tax reduction plan is sure to pass, and it is the only one of the three plans that has ever had a chance to pass. It will command the vote of the large group of western Republicans opposed to the Mellon plan, and practically the solid Democratic vote of the House.

The like propaganda instigated by the interests embraced in the very small group of the largest taxpayers to obtain an unfair discrimination for themselves has overreached itself. For a week or ten days it had Congress frightened because it was mistaken for genuine propaganda. In a short time Congressmen began to see that it was merely the result of a conspiracy to bulldoze and coerce Congress, and abundant evidence was produced to show that it originated from a single source. The propaganda in behalf of the Mellon plan is no longer regarded as a bugaboo by Congressmen but as a joke.

The Mellon plan, so far as the Republicans are concerned received a severe jolt from Senator James Couzens, Republican of Michigan, former partner of Henry Ford, and recognized as one of the greatest business men of the country.

Senator Couzens states the following facts, which it would be well for all taxpayers, large and small, to ponder:

"You (Secretary Mellon) have produced no evidence that lowering the rate of surtax to a maximum of 25 per cent will increase the income from surtax, nor have you offered any evidence that it will increase industrial productivity."

He then cites instances in his own state where the Ford Motor Company is to expend \$110,000,000 for expansion; the Michigan Telephone Company to expend \$5,000,000 and the General Motors Company to expend a large sum in his state also.

The extra dividends of the United States Steel Trust, the enormously increased earnings of Swift & Co., and the annual reports of the largest corporations all tend to sustain Senator Couzens that capital invested in business, after paying the present higher surtax, is more productive than investment in tax-exempt securities.

The theory of Secretary Mellon that tax-exempt securities are held by the very largest taxpayers is exploded by Senator Couzens' analysis of Secretary Mellon's treasury reports. He shows that in 1921, corporations owned \$4,432,000,000 of the \$14,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities, which leaves only \$9,568,000,000 to be held by individuals of all classes. He shows that at 4-1/2 per cent the interest on this principal amount would be about \$278,715,000, the total possible income which could be received by individuals from tax-exempt securities, although Secretary Mellon in a letter to Senator Couzens had asserted that the possible taxes collectible from existing tax-exempt securities would be \$200,000,000 a year.

Senator Couzens points out that there are now from \$120,000,000 to \$125,000,000,000 of outstanding securities in addition to tax-exempt securities, and that the tax-exempt securities are only about 8 per cent of the total outstanding securities of all kinds.

Concerning tax-exempt securities Senator Couzens says further:

"No proper line of argument has been adduced to show that a lowering of the maximum surtax rate would shift the capital now invested in these obligations to industrial and railroad securities. Whether it happens or does not happen to the surtax rate, the body of tax exempt securities now in existence will continue. These securities must be owned by someone. This fact can not be escaped by changing the surtax rate."

Defending municipal tax-exempt securities Senator Couzens says:

"Municipalities, if they are to live, must have funds from some source. You (Secretary Mellon) makes the statement that the investment in state and municipal bonds creates a progressive diversion of wealth from productive to unproductive business."

Here Senator Couzens grows sarcastic and adds:

"You (Secretary Mellon) contend that it is less productive to invest money in thousands of school-

houses, to invest money in water-works, lighting plants, street railway plants, good roads, colleges, etc., and for sewerage and other sanitation and health serving institutions, such as hospitals than it is in theatres, office buildings, moving picture houses, ball parks, distilleries, breweries, chewing gum and cosmetic factories, etc. Does not the money paid for these municipal and governmental activities go to labor, to cement and material manufacturers and to manufacturers of all kinds of things used in this work? Is the use of capital in the construction of the things I have mentioned not as productive as that used in private industry?"

The main difference between the Democratic tax reduction plan, made public by Representative Garner ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, and the Mellon plan is this:

The Democratic tax reduction plan benefits every taxpayer from the one earning above \$3,000 a year to the one earning above \$3,000,000, but it benefits six and a half millions of income taxpayers more than the Mellon plan. On the other hand, the Mellon plan, benefits only between 10,000 and 12,000 income taxpayers more than the Democratic plan, but discriminates against all of the others both in the normal tax and in the surtaxes.

There are only two methods by which the subject of taxation is decided upon and the proper scale of rates determined. One method is that pursued by different groups of classes of taxpayers whose controlling purpose is to shift the principal tax burden upon others than themselves. In such instances all sorts of statements and misrepresentation are made to confuse and belound the situation in the hope that in the end this group of taxpayers will get what they want. That is the Mellon plan.

The other method is to invoke the well established fundamentals of taxation and to apply tax rates according to the doctrine of ability to pay, as is recognized today in every civilized country. The rates under this policy would be progressively made but not in such manner or to such extent as would unfairly burdensome or punitive or oppressive. That is the Garner Plan.

If there could be a thorough revision of the administrative features of the present income tax laws, so as to stop up the holes and leaks, it would then be more easily determined how the tax should be readjusted. The reduction should then be made by stages and degrees, instead of by the Mellon plan. Secretary Mellon's main idea seems to be only to cut the higher surtax rate in half now, with the idea probably of winning it out entirely later.

THE PROPER COURSE
Information of Priceless Value to Every Bedford Citizen

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills of the human body. If you suffer with kidney backache, urinary disorders, or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement should add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficiency of Doan's Pills than the statement of a Bedford's citizen who used them and who publicly tells of the benefit derived:

L. C. Nave, Carpenter, 144 W. Pitt St., Bedford, says: "I am of the belief that heavy lifting brought on kidney trouble. When I stooped, I was in pain with a sharp pain across the small of my back and by spells, I had a stitch across my kidneys. Mornings I felt stiff and lame and all out of kilter. Kidney weakness had me up three or four times during the night to pass the secretions. I saw Doan's Pills advertised in the paper so I bought some at Imbler's Drug Store and after using two boxes I was entirely cured. I have been enjoying good health ever since."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Nave had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs. Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

ALUM BANK

Mrs. Dave Hign was very ill the last week.

Mr. Walter Davis of Johnstown, spent Thursday and Friday with his brother Wellington Davis and family.

Mrs. Blanch VanSickle, of Pittsford was a visitor in town last week.

Rev. Rohland and wife moved to Clearfield county the latter part of last week. He has regained health to preach the gospel again.

Rev. Mar Keymer is mail carrier for Joseph Taylor who is on the jury in Bedford court this week.

Mr. William Beckley and Ralph Pether, of Johnstown went through our town Monday with two gray foxes caught on the Cove Mountain.

D. Jerry Shimer and wife made a business trip to Creson last week.

Mr. Harry Bowser, wife and children were here over Sunday from Plattsboro where Mr. Bowser is in the lumber business.

The revival meeting held in the Evangelical Church was largely attended. There have been twenty some seekers and twelve conversions. We are glad to note this good work in our town.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE REFORMED CHURGE

Rev. John A. Borgor, pastor, Trinity, Osterburg: S. S. Sunday at 9:15 A. M. Church Service at 10:15 A. M.

St. Mark's, Kinz: S. S. Sunday at 1:15 P. M. Church Service at 2:15 P. M. Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M.

M. Sermon: topic at both places: "Immigration Today and its influence on our Christian Institutions."

THE JOLT

By MOLLIE MATHER
(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

MISS DAPHNE DALE smiled at her niece. "Yes, Dorie," she remarked, "Joel and I have been engaged going on fifteen years. I never saw a man as contented as Joel, and faithful. No other woman could ever take his eye. Winters we've read books together; summers we go driving about in his little car. But as for marrying—Joel has forgot that matrimony usually follows engagement. I don't deny—the older woman's tone was wistful—"that I'd rather be married, Dorie, being alone in the world. And then, the neighbors never get tired of quizzing me about the wedding day, and smiling among themselves because it don't happen."

The young girl on the doorstep looked back at her aunt. "Isn't there anything you could say or do," she asked, "to make him realize the wasted years?"

Miss Daphne laughed good naturedly. "Take a pretty good jolt, I guess," she replied, "to shake Joel out of his contented shell."

Theodora Dale, out from the city for a visit, was gazing across the farm lands that bordered her relative's home. Here her father had lived—now Aunt Daphne, left desolate, occupied the big house, in solitary state.

"Aunt Daphne," she questioned, "had you no other admirers all this time?"

Miss Daphne laughed and blushed rosy. "Land! child," she answered "there were young men coming to town now and then who would like to have waited on me, but Joel, poor soul, he'd be sick over the thought of it, so I always turned them away. Now there is no jealousy left in Joel; knows that I'd not be likely to take one of the old widowers who might apply, in order to get good care. Two elderly widowers are the only eligibles in Lynden. Joel did tell me the last time Tom Barry called that he'd have to carry me off himself if that excuse for a man tented on my doorstep; but Tom didn't call any more."

Dorie's silvery laughter answered. "Well," she said, "I wish old Tom might have repeated his visit, seeing that you never will marry any one but your precious Joel, my true aunt. Would it be a satisfactory jolt to allow him to think that your income had departed in the usual unwise investments and that, being penniless, he must be your natural support and protector?"

Aunt Daphne stared, horrified. "My dear!" she exclaimed, "I would not deceive."

"Of course not; you'd rather go on making Joel's free evening hours comfortable in your cozy parlor, and having hired men work your productive land. Joel could take it on with his own as well as not, if you two were joined as one, and as your estates are joined by nature."

The girl put an affectionate arm across her aunt's slim shoulder; tenderly she regarded the elder woman's wholesome pink cheeks, her bright dark eyes. "You are worthy of a handsomer man than Joel," Dorie said tritely. "Still if you must have him—"

"Must? what are you saying?" Miss Daphne smiled. "I've only been explaining about our long engagement because you asked me, dear."

Dorie kissed the wholesome pink cheek nearest her. "I must run to the station to meet Larry Dinsmore," she said. "You know I told you he would be out from the city to stop at the inn for a few days."

"Invite him to tea," said Miss Daphne. "Joel will be here."

The young man from the city appeared to be very well acquainted with Dorie, indeed. His arm went about her shamelessly; in fact it might truly be said proudly, as they walked on where houses grew few and far between.

"You will give me your answer this time, dearest," he begged.

Dorie looked up at her young man with roguish eyes. "Upon condition only that you pay absorbing and flattering attention to Aunt Daphne during the entire time of your stay here."

Larry Dinsmore appeared to be enchanted with the soft mauve color and told her so. He sat adoringly at Miss Daphne's feet during the evening. In the moonlight porch the other guests ignored—or it might have been, had forgotten.

Dorie endeavored to draw Joel into conversation, but his usually shrewd eyes seemed now absently wandering.

"And now," remarked Dorie to her unhappy lover, "you must propose to Aunt Daphne in Joel's hearing, apparently unaware of his presence. Then, if he is any man at all he will carry her off, under your very eyes."

"But," showed Larry, "just suppose, if she should not refuse me?"

Dorie laughed heartlessly. "You need not offer yourself to me again until Aunt Daphne has had first chance," she replied.

Dorie some time later was expectantly awaiting her perturbed though happy aunt in the same moonlight porch.

"Well," announced Miss Daphne, "your nice young man has asked to marry me, and has been refused. He is too nice, my dear, to risk a second time in that manner. Oh, I recognized your plan. But Joel didn't. So when he heard Larry propose to me—Daphne laughed as merrily as Dorie might have done—"well, that was the jolt," she said, "and Larry will have to stay over for our wedding."

WATER COMMISSION MAKES RULES AND REGULATIONS (continued from page one)

quired for the meter so disconnected, which will be returned if the meter is found to be registering over three per cent on a flow equal to one-eighth of the diameter of the service against the consumer, otherwise, the deposit will be retained by the Water Commission to cover the cost of the test.

If the testing of a meter shows that it fails to register correctly, the charge to the consumer may be made upon the basis of any previous consumption which may appear to the Water Commission to be an equitable adjustment of the probable quantity of water consumed.

Section 10. The cost of ordinary maintenance and repairs to all meters will be borne by the Water Commission. If meters should be damaged by freezing, hot water, or carelessness or neglect by the owner or occupant of the premises, or their agents, the owner will be required to pay for the repairs; or if the meter is so damaged that it cannot be repaired the owner will be required to pay for a new meter and the cost and expense of installation of the same.

Section 11. The Water Commission shall have authority to prohibit the use of hose for street sprinkling or for any other purpose, when in their judgment such action is necessary for the preservation of the water supply for domestic use, due notice of which shall be given by posting notice thereof in public places of said Borough. Should any consumer fail to comply with the requirements of such notice, water service to such consumer may be discontinued, and service shall not be restored until all costs of shutting off and turning on the water shall have been paid. In addition thereto, the person so violating this requirement shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided for the violation of this resolution.

Section 12. Water shall not be used in connection with the construction of any structure or building without a written permit from the Water Commission, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules and regulations governing the general service and supply of water by and through a metered system.

Section 13. If directed by the owner of the premises, or authorized agent, in writing, the Water Commission will shut off the water, and upon the payment of the sum of One (\$1.00) dollar will turn on the water when requested so to do, except in all cases where water has been shut off by the Water Commission for the non-payment of charges or for violation of the rules and regulations, in which case an additional charge of One (\$1.00) dollar will be made, providing there is a serviceable curb cock and box in front of the premises; where there is no serviceable curb cock and box the property owner shall pay all costs of shutting off and turning on the water. No person other than an authorized employee of the Water Commission will be allowed to turn water into any premises, except in case where water has been shut off by direction of the owner for the purpose of making repairs to service pipes or fixtures.

Section 14. Excessive and unnecessary use or waste of water, whether caused by carelessness or by defective or leaking plumbing or fixtures, is hereby prohibited. For disregard of a notice to abate any wastes of water or to repair a leaking fixture or pipe, the water shall be shut off and not turned on again until the waste has been stopped, or leak, fixture or pipe repaired and the charges paid for shutting off the service.

Section 15. The Water Commission or any inspector or employee of the same shall have free access at all reasonable hours to all buildings for the purpose of inspecting and reading meters.

Section 16. The fixed rate charges for water service shall be due and payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October of each and every year, and the meter rate charges for water service shall be payable immediately upon the presentation of bills for water consumed. If the charges for water service are not paid within thirty (30) days after the same are due and payable, the water may be shut off and shall not be turned on again until the arrearages for water rent or service are paid, together with the expense of shutting off and turning on the water, which in no case will be less than Two (\$2.00) dollars.

Section 17. All ordinances or resolutions of the Borough of Bedford relating to and regulating the water supply of the Borough of Bedford not inconsistent herewith are hereby adopted and made a part of the rules and regulations of the Water Commission for the said Borough of Bedford.

Adopted January 15, 1924.

Antiques Wanted
Furniture, Old Glass, Pottery Pictures and Anything Old and Ugly.

Call or Write
Wm. S. Whitmore
Schellburg, Penna.

"Lovelight is what you don't see in your wife's eyes when you track snow in on her hardwood floors."



You Must Not "Treat 'Em Rough"

Poor telephone service is oftentimes caused by thoughtlessness in pulling on the cord which connects the telephone to the wall. Remember that your phone cord is not merely a wire but a delicate, stranded tinsel, covered with a protection of silk and cotton. You can't pull and jerk on such a cord without something going wrong. Sometimes the break is complete, but usually it is only partial, and then you have a jerky, sputtering service. So "DON'T TREAT 'EM ROUGH."

Claar Telephone Co.
Bedford, Pa.

J. Dewey Ebersole
has purchased the
Bedford Novelty Store
South Richard St.

Having taken immediate possession. I will carry a full line of
Groceries Along With the Novelties

Orders Solicited Prompt Delivery

MOOREHEAD'S MARKET
QUALITY FOODS
Specially Priced for
Friday and Saturday

BEEF, PORK, VEAL, LAMB
Fresh Dressed Chickens

Country Butter, lb	50c
Fresh Oysters	70 & 80c qt
Frozen White Fish	10c lb.
Fresh Haddock, no bones	35c lb.
Halibut Steak	32c lb.
Fat Salt Mackerel 2 for	23c
Morris Supreme Mince Meat	28c lb.
Pickled Pigs Feet	Beef Tripe

SOUR DILL
sweet and sweet mixed pickle

NEW BARRREL SAUER KROUT

Imported Swiss, Block Swiss, Pimento, Cream, Brick and Limberger Cheese

SIX MILE RUN
First ice for the winter was cut this week.

Not much snow for the month of January.

Quite a lot of sickness at present. Rev. Ruth's wife was taken to the Altoona hospital on last Saturday with typhoid fever.

Paul E. Fuller who has been holding a series of meetings at Six Mile Run closed on Friday last and has started one at Endleyville.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Thomas died Friday and was buried Saturday, aged eight days.

Mr. James Williams who has been a patient at the Blair Memorial Hospital returned home one day last week, in a serious condition. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Work on the run was some better the past week.

Mrs. Johnnie T. McIntyre is on the sick list, her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Carnae is home nursing her. Mr. and Mrs. Charley Shuck were called to Michigan this week to see the latter's father, who is very poorly. They expect to stay until spring. James Figgard of Saxton, visited his parents on last Sunday.

T. S. Figgard, who is suffering with blood poison, is very low. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Wm. Rhoam of Huntingdon was called home Saturday to attend the funeral of his sister's child.

Wm. Ross has old his home in the lower end of town to Dr. Salis-

bury, at which place you will find his office.

Mrs. John Skipper of North Point is suffering a slight stroke. We hope for her speedy recovery.

George Meek of Round Knob visited at the home of T. S. Figgard on Tuesday last.

Nyrlie Lucile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mort, died Wednesday, after having suffered three weeks with typhoid pneumonia. She was aged three years, ten months and seven days. Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon.

The parents have the sympathy of their friends and neighbors in this sad bereavement.

Thou art gone our precious darling Thy smiling face we'll see no more Until we meet beyond the river On that happy sinless shore.

Hardest Substance.

The hardest substance known is probably the diamond, and the next carbonium. The softest metal is mercury and the next potassium. Of the more common metals lead is probably the softest with gold next. Gold is probably the most malleable metal and silver next.

Look for Silver Lining.

Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the cloud, and when you have found it, continue to look at it. It will help you over the rainbow.

Balloon TIRES

Headquarters for Information

What questions do you want answered?

- What size Balloon tires does my car require?
- Will I have to change my wheels and rims?
- Are there any Balloon tires made that will fit my present wheels without necessitating a change?
- What air pressure for Balloon tires for my car?
- Will Balloon tires interfere with the power?
- Will they consume more gasoline?
- Are shock absorbers required?
- What mileage will Balloon tires give?
- What about skidding and steering?
- What other benefits besides passenger comfort and car life?

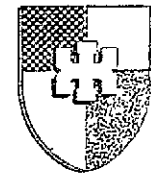
How does the price compare with regular size tires?

These are some of the questions Balloon tire purchasers are asking before they buy—and many who are not ready to change over to Balloons are calling upon us for information for future reference. Come to Balloon tire headquarters and see the difference between Balloon and regular type tires. You can have a demonstration in Balloon equipped car. We are glad to answer questions. You will not be obligated in the least.

FOR SALE BY

BEDFORD GARAGE

BEDFORD, PENNA.

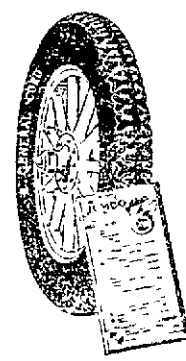


The GENERAL CORD

Built in Akron, Ohio, by The General Tire and Rubber Company

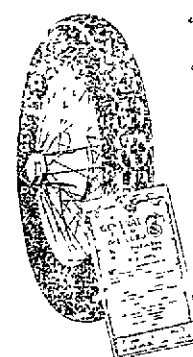
The Evolution of the Balloon Tire

1916

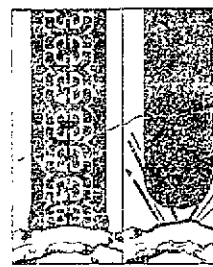


The first step in the development of the present Balloon type tire was made by General in 1916 when the original Jumbo 30x3 1/2 tire was brought out. This tire was 19% over-size—very thin construction and excessively large air chamber—features which are merely magnified in the Balloon type tire of today. Thus it is found that even at that early date General was building tires according to present-day Balloon principles. This tire pointed the way and set the pace for the development of the Balloon idea.

1919

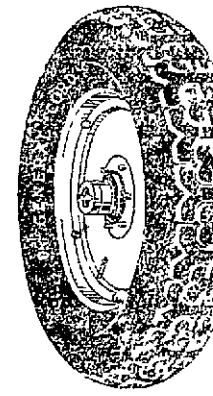


The next step forward was the Jumbo 30x3 1/2 Cord originated by General in 1919. General again led the field and emphasized the possibilities of low air pressure—only 30 lbs. of air pressure required for this tire.



Also in the larger sizes General Cords for years have been giving mileage that has made the name General famous on very low inflation—requiring 40% less air than is required for other standard tires of the same sizes. That is why General has been known for years as the low air pressure tire and this cord-tying and construction feature in the General Cord of all sizes satisfies the most particular demand.

1923-1924



The new Balloon type tire simply carry out and emphasize to an extreme degree the low air pressure advantages known to the General line for years. The General Balloon Cord represents the most advanced and dependable stage of Balloon type tire because it is based on long experience in low-pressure construction. It is the outgrowth of ideas which have been constantly employed by this company for seven years in the development and improvement of its regular line.

Another General Innovation

Jumbo Balloon Type Cords
Special Balloon Type cords for passenger cars using 31X4, 32X4, 32X4 1/2 and 33X4 1/2 tires. Fit present rims. No change of rim or wheels required.

Ride on the tire that runs with less air

SHERIFF SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924 the following property, viz:

All of the defendants' right, title and interest in a lot of ground, situate in the Township and County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by East Penn St.; on east by lot of Gus Wagner; on south by Mr. Earnest; on West by Jos. B. May 194 feet by 120 feet. Having thereon erected a two story frame building, two story stable and three storage sheds, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, streets, lanes, alleys, passages, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever belonging unto the land herein before described and vested in the Bedford Rustic Furniture Company, as well as the property, franchise and equipment of the Bedford Rustic Furniture Co., now held by it.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Bedford Rustic Furniture Co., defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in a tract of land situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: adjoining lands of Mary McGee on the north, Dorsey Clark on the east, John Pittman on the south and A. J. Clark on the west. Having thereon erected a plank dwelling house, stable and outbuildings. Containing 7 1/2 acres.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Pittman.

TERMS: The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a list of liens for the sheriff in order to apply the amount or bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. of said day.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa.
Jasper Luman,
Sheriff

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret Hickes, late of Saxton Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Thomas J. Hickes,
Saxton, Pa.
Executor.

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.
Feb 1, Mar. 7

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George W. Oster, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Emma E. Oster,
Osterburg, Pa.
Executrix

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.
Feb 1, Mar. 7

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Rev. Jenkins who has been sick with a healed head is improving rapidly.

Miss Ora Nave and brother Russell Nave, of Cumberland, Md., who left for California about three months ago, have returned to the home of Mrs. Ray Whipp.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Luman of Cumberland, Md., visited friends and relatives here last week.

Mr. Earl Elliott of this place is visiting in Ellerslie at the present time.

Mr. W. R. Rose Esq., is on the sick list at the present time.

There was a large quilting party at Mrs. O. P. Naves last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theunman Mack, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wertz, are the proud parents of young sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Houser of Bedford R. R. are the proud parents of young daughter.

Mr. Walter Nave of this place, while hauling ice sprain his back. He is improving very slowly.

There was a party held at Mrs. Emma Oster's Friday night 30 guests were present.

SCHELLBURG

Mrs. Rebecca Croft of Mann's Choice is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Colvin.

T. H. Rock who had been working at Nanty Glo is home for awhile.

Wm. Schell, an employee of the A. T. Co., spent the week end with his father W. F. Schell.

Miss Gene Culp is confined to her bed with inflammatory rheumatism. The Hall Association had a Deleo Light plant installed in their building recently.

Hall Davis and family of New Paris were Sunday visitors at Fred Culp's.

HYNDMAN

Mrs. S. J. Noel visited last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Noel of Hancock, Md.

Mr. A. G. Crabbe left last week for Birmingham, Ala., where he will visit his uncle, Mr. J. V. Crabbe.

Miss Ethel Noel has returned home from Altoona where she had been employed for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Crissman of Cumberland, spent Sunday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Annie Harner.

Miss Ruth Hyde spent the week end in Cumberland.

The Parent-Teacher Association will hold their regular meeting Friday evening of this week in the High School Auditorium. Captain Pownall of Cumberland will be the speaker of the evening.

The heating system of the Reformed church being out of commission the Reforms held Sunday School and preaching services in the M. E. Church Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies' Organized Bible Class of the M. E. Church held their regular business meeting and social last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Emma Hillekass.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Metzger of Altoona spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Noel.

A Teachers' Conference will be held in the High School building Saturday, February 2.

SAXTON

Mr. Frank Ritchey of Altoona spent the week end at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ritchey.

Miss Dorothy Morris spent the week end in Everett.

Mr. James Fisher of this place spent the week end in Everett.

Miss Stella Ritchey and Mrs. Alda Stutters, visited friends in Philadelphia recently.

Miss Minnie Burkett spent Saturday in Hopewell.

Misses Martha and Edna Ross spent the week end in Six Mile Run.

Mr. Lloyd Brumbaugh is visiting her sister in Huntingdon.

Mr. Clifford Kelley of Grafton, visited friends at this place recently.

Messrs. David Bowman, Thomas Fisher and John Gump of Everett, visited at the home of Frederick Maule over the week end.

Mr. David Jenkins of Johnstown attended the funeral of his grandfather Mr. David Jenkins of this place.

Miss Pearl Shafer was an out of town visitor Saturday.

Mr. Sam Leacho who has been working at this place, spent the week end at his home in Everett.

IMLER

Mrs. David Hengst is spending sometime with her daughter, Mrs. Elwood Claycomb.

Mrs. J. H. Roundbush was visiting friends and relatives in St. Clairsville on Tuesday.

Quite a number of people from this place have been attending the revival at Weyant in the past two weeks.

Elwood Claycomb is spending the week in Williamsport.

Those on the sick list at present are Lloyd Fickes and Marie Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Imler spent Friday last in Altoona.

Violet Claycomb, of Claysburg, spent last week at Imler and round about.

Mrs. Clifford B. Baughman of Sprout spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Grabill.

Messrs. Luther Claycomb and Paul Shufft are spending sometime in Ohio.

Thomas Ickes is very seriously ill, at present, suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. W. H. Stuby and daughter Helen and son Clyde spent Sunday at Fossilville.

Dr. H. A. Shimer of Alum Bank was visiting patents at Imler on Tuesday.

The officers of District No. 11 Sabbath School Association are visiting the various Sunday Schools in the district.

Church Notices
Sunday School at 9:00 A. M. Church Services by Rev. Curran at 10:00 A. M.

The perfect wife is one whose feet are as warm as her heart.

A mule doesn't have anything on a frozen water pipe for stubbornness.

HELIXVILLE

We have been having some very cold weather the past week.

Nathan Miller and wife are the proud recipients of a baby boy.

Mother and babe are getting along nicely, but Nate walks on his head occasionally. Ha! Ha!

Miss Verda Findley is again employed in Johnstown.

Mr. George Fleece is not much improved at this writing.

Dan Felix was in town Tuesday, on business.

George Hinson and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Julia Emerick near Schellburg on Tuesday.

Mrs. Quincey Sharier was sick last week with pleurisy. She is a little better.

Sherman Amick, mercantile appraiser of Bedford County was in our town on Tuesday.

"Manny" Stickler spent Monday night with his old friend "Bill" Phillips.

The Wilt school and some of the outsiders of the vicinity expect to render a literary program on Friday evening, Feb. 8, 1924. Everybody invited.

The R. H. Miller heirs are having some of the chestnut timber cut on the "homestead". They expect to have a saw mill come about April.

The Henson Brothers are also cutting their chestnut timber and getting ready for the manufacture of it into lumber soon.

Francis Miller is busy hauling coal this week.

Anson Miller is sick at this time with a light attack of appendicitis.

NEW PARIS

Mrs. Harry Hinson has been on the sick list for some time.

Miss Margaret Miller, teacher of Bethel School is teaching a very successful term of school. So far, there has been no complaint, something that rarely occurs in Bethel Hollow School.

A number of our folks are hauling produce to Central City. All report times dull.

In 1920 we were told that if the Republicans were restored to power we would have an era of unparalleled prosperity. Well the Republicans have been in power nearly three years and we seem to have an era of unparalleled business depression.

Coal hauling seems to be the order of the day.

There is reasonably good sledding on the mountain and along the foot of the mountain.

We have had very cold weather here.

FRIEND'S COVE REFORMED CHURCH
Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor
The Cove Sunday school at 10. Church Service at 11 A. M.

FRIEND'S COVE LUTHERAN PASTORATE
Rev. Mervyn J. Ross, Pastor
St. Mark's: S. S. 9:30, Holy Communion 10:30
Wild Hill: S. S. 1:30, Worship 2:30



VIOLA GWYN

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

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"Yes, that would be Rachel Carter's house," he continued, harshly. "Her land and my land lying side by side, with only a fence between. Her grain and my grain growing out of the same soil. What an unholy trick for fare to play. Perhaps she is over there, even now. She and Viola. It is not likely that they would have started for town at an earlier hour than this. And to think of the damnable situation I shall find in town."

And so they rode again, at times breaking into a smart canter where the road was solid, but for the most part proceeding with lksome slowness through the evil slough. Ahead lay the dense wood they were to traverse before coming to the town.

Suddenly Zachariah called his master's attention to a horseman who rode swiftly, even recklessly, across the fields to their left and well ahead of them. They watched the rider with interest, struck by the furious pace he was holding, regardless of consequences either to himself or his steed.

"Must be somebody powerful sick, Marse Kenneth, for dat man to be ridin' so fas," remarked Zachariah.

"Going for a doctor, I sup— Begad, he must have come from Rachel Carter's farm! There is no other house in sight over in that direction. I wonder if—"

He did not complete the sentence, but frowned anxiously as he looked over his shoulder at the distant house.

Judging by the manner and the direction in which he was galloping, the rider would reach the main road a quarter of a mile ahead of them, about at the point where it entered the wood. Kenneth now made out an unfenced wagon road through the field, evidently a short cut from Rachel Carter's farm to the highway. He permitted himself a faint, sardonic smile. This, then, was to be her means of reaching the highway rather than to use the lane that ran past his house and, no doubt, crossed a section of his farm.

Sure enough, the horseman turned into the road some distance ahead of them and rode straight for the forest. Then, for the first time, Gwynne observed a second rider, motionless at the roadside, and in the shadow of the towering, leafless trees that marked the portal through which they must enter the forest. The flying horseman slowed down as he neared this solitary figure, coming to a standstill when he reached his side. A moment later, both riders were cantering toward the wood, apparently in excited, earnest conversation. A few rods farther on, both turned to look over their shoulders at the slow-moving travelers. Then they stopped, wheeled about and stood still, awaiting their approach.

Kenneth experienced a poignant thrill of apprehension. What was he to expect: a friendly or a sanguinary encounter? He slipped his right hand into the saddle pocket and drew forth a pistol which he shoved hastily into his waistcoat, covering the stock with the folds of his cape.

"Keep a little way behind me," he said to his servant, a trace of excitement in his voice.

"Yes, sah," said Zachariah, with more alacrity than valor, the whites of his eyes betraying something more than a readiness to obey this conservative order. It was a foregone conclusion that Zachariah would turn tail and flee the instant there was a sign of danger.

When not more than fifty yards separated the two parties, one of the men, with a word and an imperative jerk of the head to his companion, advanced slowly to meet Kenneth. This man was the one who had called for the other at the edge of the wood.

Gwynne beheld a tall, slender young man whose features were as handsome as the matchless though his dress was simple and man was young.

high beaver had observed a jaunty, flashy filly; his brass-buttoned coat was the color of wine and of the latest fashion, while his saffron-colored breeches were the shade of the mouse. There were silver spurs on his stout riding boots, and the wide cuffs of his waistcoats were embroidered in silver.

He was a handsome fellow of the type described as dashing. Dark, gleaming eyes peered out beneath thick, black eyebrows, which met in an unbroken line above his nose. Set in a face of unusual pallor, they were no doubt rendered superlatively brilliant by contrast. His skin was singularly white above the bluish, freshly-shaven cheeks and chin. His hair was black and long and curling. The thin lips, set and unsmiling, were nevertheless drawn up slightly at one corner of the mouth in what appeared to be a permanent stamp of superiority and disdain, or even contempt. Altogether, a most striking face, thought Gwynne, and the man himself a person of importance.

"Good morning," said this lordly gentleman, bringing his horse to a stand-

still and raising his "gad" to the brim of his hat in a graceful salute. Gwynne drew rein alongside. He had observed in a swift glance that the stranger was apparently unarmed, except for the short, leather gad.

"Good morning," he returned. "I am

"I Am on the Right Road to Lafayette, I Take It."

"You are," said the other. "From Crawfordsville, I take it?"

"Yes, I left that place yesterday. I come from afar, however. This is a strange country to me."

"It is strange to most of us. Unless I am mistaken, sir, you are Mr. Kenneth Gwynne."

The other smiled. "My approach appears to be fairly well heralded. Were I a vain person I should feel highly complimented."

"Then you are Kenneth Gwynne?" said the stranger, rather curtly.

"Yes. That is my name."

"Permit me to make myself known to you. My name is Lapelle—Barry Lapelle. While mine no doubt is unfamiliar to you, yours is well known to me. In fact, it is known to every one in these parts. You have long been expected. You will find the town anxiously awaiting your appearance. I am on my way to town, Mr. Gwynne, so if you do not mind, I shall give myself the pleasure of riding along with you for a short distance. I shall have to leave you soon, however, as I am due in the town by ten o'clock. You are too heavily laden, I see, to travel at top speed—and that is the way I am obliged to ride, curse the luck. When I have set you straight at the branch of the roads a little way ahead, I shall use the spurs—and see you later on."

"You are very kind. I will be pleased to have you jog along with me."

CHAPTER IV

Barry Lapelle.

So this was Barry Lapelle. This was the wild rake who might yet become his brother-in-law, and whose sprightly enterprise had been frustrated by a woman who had, herself, stolen away in the dark of a far-off night.

As they rode slowly along, side by side, into the thick of the forest, Kenneth found himself studying the lover's face. He looked for signs of the reckless, dissipated life he was supposed to have led—and found them not. Lapelle's eyes were bright and clear, his skin unblemished, his hand steady, his lips set in a firm, distinctly engaging smile. The slight, disdainful twist never left the corner of his mouth, however. It lurked there as a constant reminder to all the world that Barry Lapelle was a devil of a fellow, and was proud of it. While he was affable, there was no disguising the fact that he was also concealing. Unquestionably he was arrogant, domineering, even pompous at times, absolutely sure of himself.

A lordly fellow, decided Kenneth, and forthwith took a keen dislike for him. Nevertheless, it was not difficult to account for his interest in him; nor, to a certain extent, the folly which led him to make the exploit of the night. Barry Lapelle would have his way with women.

"You come from Kentucky, Mr. Gwynne?" Lapelle was saying. "I am from Louisville. My father came up to this place a few years ago after escaping from a slave-steamboat between

Terre Haute and the gulf. Two of our company's boats came as far north as Lafayette, so I spent considerable of my time there at this season of the year. I understand you have spent

several years in the East, at college and in pursuit of your study of the law."

"Principally in New York and Philadelphia," responded the other, subduing a smile. "My fame seems to have preceded me, Mr. Lapelle. The farmer with whom I spent the night was thoroughly familiar with my affairs."

"You are an object of interest to every one in this section," said Lapelle, indifferently. "Where did you spend the night?"

"At the farm of a man named Striker—Phineas Striker."

Lapelle started. His body appeared to stiffen in the saddle.

"Phineas Striker?" he exclaimed, with a swift, searching look into the speaker's eyes. Suddenly a flush mantled his cheek. "You were at Phineas Striker's last night?"

"Yes. We had lost our way and came to his place just before the storm," said Kenneth, watching his companion narrowly. Lapelle's face was a study. Doubt, indecision, even dismay, were expressed in swift succession.

"Then you must have met—but no, it isn't likely," he said, in some confusion.

Kenneth hesitated a moment, enjoying the other's discomfiture. Then he said: "I met no one there except my sister, who also happened to be spending the night with the Strikers."

The color faded from Lapelle's face, leaving it a sickly white. "Were you in any way responsible for—well, for her departure, Mr. Gwynne?" he demanded, his eyes flaming with swift, sudden anger.

"I was not aware of her departure until I arose this morning, Mr. Lapelle. Striker informed me that she went away before sunrise."

For a moment Lapelle glared at him suspiciously, and then gave vent to a contemptuous laugh.

"A thousand apologies," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "I might have known you would not be consulted."

"I never laid eyes on my half-sister until last night," said Kenneth, determined to hold his temper. "It is not likely that she would have asked the advice of a total stranger, is it? Especially in so simple a matter as going home when she felt like it."

Lapelle shrugged his shoulders again. "I quite forgot that you are a lawyer, Mr. Gwynne," he said, dryly. "Is it your purpose to hang out your shingle in the town of Lafayette?"

"My plans are indefinite."

"You could do worse, I assure you. The town is bound to grow. It will be an important town in a very few years." And so the subject uppermost in the minds of both was summarily dismissed.

They came at last to the point where a road branched off to the right.

"Follow this road," said Lapelle, pointing straight ahead. "It will take you into the town. I must leave you here. I shall no doubt see you at Johnson's inn, in case you intend to stop there. Good morning, sir."

He lifted his hat and, touching the splintered mare with the gad, rode swiftly away. A few hundred feet ahead he overtook his mud-spattered friend and the two of them were soon lost to sight among the trees.

Kenneth fell into a profound cogitation. Evidently Lapelle had waited at the edge of the forest for a report of some description from the farmhouse belonging to Rachel Carter. In all probability Viola was still at the farm with her mother, and either she had sent a message to her lover or had received one from him. Or was it possible Lapelle had dispatched his man to the farmhouse to ascertain whether the girl was there, or had been hurried into the town by her mother. In any case, the disgruntled lover was not content to acknowledge himself thwarted or even discouraged by the miscarriage of his plans for the night just ended. Kenneth found himself wondering if the incomprehensible Viola would prove herself to be equally determined. If so, they would triumph over opposition and be married, whether or no. He was conscious of an astounding, almost unbelievable desire to stand with Rachel Carter in her hour of trouble.

His thoughts went back, as they had done more than once that morning, to Viola's artful account of his own father. He had felt sorry for her during and after the recital and now, with the truth revealed to him, he was even more concerned than before—for he saw unhappiness ahead of her if she married this fellow Lapelle. He went even farther back and recalled his own caustic opinions of certain young rakes he had known in the East, wherein he had invariably associated that if he "shed" a sister he would sooner see her dead than married to that rascal! Well—here he was with a sister—and what was he to do about it?

Zachariah, observing the dark frown upon his master's face, and receiving no answer to a three repeated question, fell silent.

The first log cabin they had seen since entering the wood nestled among the scrub oaks of the hill hard by. The front wall of the hut was literally covered with the pegged-up skins of foxes, raccoons and what were described to Kenneth as the hides of "linxes," but which, in reality, were from the catamount. A tall, be-whiskered man, smoking a cornoc pipe, leaned upon the rail fence, regarding the strangers with lazy interest.

Kenneth drew rein and inquired how far it was to Lafayette.

"Bout two mile an' a half," replied the man. "My name is Stain, Isaac Stain. I reckon you must be Mister Kenneth Gwynne. I heard you'd be along this way some time this mornin'."

"I suppose Mr. Lapelle informed you that I was coming along behind," said Kenneth, smiling.

"Twizn't Barry Lapelle as told me. I hain't seen him today."

"I met him back along the road. He was comin' this way."

"There hain't no other road. I reckon he turned off into the wood an' 'lowed you to pass," said Mr. Stain slowly.

"But he was in great haste to reach town. He may have passed when you were not—"

"He didn't pass this place unless he was astraddle of an eagle or something like that," declared the other, grinning. "I guess he took to the woods, Mr. Gwynne, for one reason or 'nother, an' it must ha' been a mighty good reason, 'cause from what I know about Barry Lapelle he allus knows which way he's goin' to leap long before he leaps. He's sorter like a painter in that way."

"It is very strange," he said, frowning. It was suddenly revealed to him that if Lapelle had tricked him it was because the messenger had brought word from Viola, at the farmhouse, and that the baffled lovers might even now be laying fresh plans to outwit the girl's mother. This fear was instantly dissipated by the next remark of Isaac Stain.

"Nope. It wuzn't him that told me about you, pardner. It wuz Violy Gwyn. She went by here with her



"She Went by Here With Her Ma."

ma, jes' as I wuz startin' off to look at my traps—long about seven o'clock, I reckon—headed for town. She sez to me, sez she: 'Ike, there'll be a young man an' a darky boy come ridin' this way some time this forenoon an' I want you to give him a message for me.' With pleasure," sez I; 'anything you ask,' sez I. 'Well,' sez she, 'it's this. First you ask him ef his name is Kenneth Gwynne, an' ef he sez it is, then you look an' see ef he is a tall feller an' very good-lookin', without a beard, an' wearin' a blue cape, an' when you see that he answers that description, why, you tell him to come an' see me as soon as he gets to town. Tell him it's very important.' 'All right,' sez I, 'I'll tell him.'"

"Where was her mother all this time?"

"Settin' right there in the buggy beside her, holdin' the reins. Where else would she be?"

"Did she say anything about my coming to see her daughter?"

"Nope. She don't talk much, she don't. You see, she's in mournin' fer her husband, I guess he wuz your pa, wuzn't he?"

"Yes," said Kenneth briefly. "She wants me to come to her house?"

"I reckon so."

"Well, I thank you Mr. Stain. You are very kind to have waited so long for me to arrive. I—"

"Oh, I'd do a whole lot more'n that fer her," said the hunter quickly. "You see, I've knowed her ever since she wuz knee-high to a duck. She wuzn't more'n five or six when I brung her an' her folks up the Wabash in my perogie, all the way from Vincennes, an' it wuz me that took her down to St. Louis when she went off to school—her an' some friends of her pa's. Skinny, gawling sort of a young 'un she wuz, but let me tell you, as purty as a picture. I alius said she'd be the purtiest woman in all creation when she got her growth an' filled out, an' by hokey, I wuz right. Got to be movin' along, have you? Well, goodbye, an' be a little keerful when you come to Durkee's run bridge. It's kinder wobbly."

They were fording a creek some distance beyond Stain's cabin when Kenneth broke the silence that had followed the conversation with the hunter by exploding violently:

"Under no circumstances—and that's all there is to it. I cannot go to that woman's house. It is unthinkable."

They progressed slowly up a long hill and came to an extensive clearing, over which perhaps half a dozen farmhouses were scattered. Beyond this open space they entered a narrow strip of wood and, upon emerging, had their first glimpse of the Wabash river.

Stopping at the brow of the hill, they looked long and curiously over the valley into which they were about to descend. The panorama was magnificent. To the left flowed the swollen, turbid river, high among the willows and sycamores that guarded the

low-lying bank. Far to the north it could be seen, a clayish, ugly monster, crawling down through the heart of the bowl-like depression.

Presently the travelers came upon widely separated cabins and gardens, and then, after passing through a lofty grove, found themselves entering the town itself. Signs of life and enterprise greeted them from all sides. Here, there and everywhere houses were in process of erection—log cabins, frame structures, and even an occasional brick dwelling place. Turning into what appeared to be a well-traveled road (he afterwards found it to be Wabash street), Kenneth came in the course of a few minutes to the center of the town. Here was the little brick courthouse and the jail, standing in the middle of a square which still contained the stumps of many of the trees that originally had flourished there. At the southwest corner of the square was the tavern, a long story and a half log house, and it was a welcome sight to Gwynne and his servant, both of whom were ravenously hungry by this time.

Half a dozen men were standing in front of the tavern when the newcomers rode up. Kenneth dismounted and threw the reins to his servant. Landlord Johnson hurried out to greet him.

CHAPTER V

The End of the Long Road.

"We've been expecting you, Mr. Gwynne," he said in his most genial manner. "Step right in. Dinner'll soon be ready, and I reckon you must be hungry. Take the horses around to the stable, nigger, and put 'em up. Mrs. —er—ahem! I mean your stepmother sent word that you were on the way and to have accommodations ready for you. Say, I'd like to make you acquainted with—"

"My stepmother sent word to you?" demanded Kenneth, incredulously.

"She did. What would you expect her to do, long as she knew you were headed this way? I admit she isn't specially given to worryin' about other people's comforts, but, when you get right down to it, I guess she considers you a sort of connection of hers, spite of everything, and so she lays herself out a little. But, as I was sayin', I'd like to make you acquainted with some of our leadin' citizens. This is Daniel Bugher, the recorder, and Doctor Davis, Matt Scudder, Tom Benbridge and John McCormick. Before we go in I wish you'd take a look at the new courthouse. We're mighty proud of that building. There isn't a finer courthouse in the state of Indiana—or maybe I'd better say there won't be if it's ever finished."

"I noticed it as I came by," said the newcomer, dismissing the structure with a glance. "If you will conduct me to my room, Mr. Johnson, I—"

"Just a second," broke in the landlord, his gaze fixed on a horseman who had turned into the street some distance below. "Here comes Barry Lapelle, down there by that clump of trees. He's the most elegant fellow we've got in town, and you'll want to know him."

"I have met Mr. Lapelle," interrupted Kenneth. "This morning, out in the country."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Johnson. The citizens exchanged a general look of surprise.

"Thought you said he went down the river on yesterday's boat," said Scudder.

"That's just what he did," said Johnson, puzzled. "Packed some of his things and said he'd be gone a week or so. He must have got off at Attica—but, no, he couldn't have got here this soon by road. By glory, I hope the boat didn't strike a snag, or a rock, or run ashore somewhere. Looks kind of serious, boys."

"Couldn't he have landed almost anywhere in a skiff?" inquired Gwynne, his eyes on the approaching horseman.

"Certainly he could; but why? He had business down at Covington, he said."

"He told be this morning he had very important business here. That is why he could not ride in with me," said Kenneth, affecting indifference. "By the way, is he riding his own horse?"

"Yes," said Benbridge. "That's his mare Fancy. He must have landed at La Grange, rowed across the river and hoofed it up to Fell's farm. But what do you suppose made him change his mind so suddenly?"

"He's working tooth and nail against the Wabash and Erie canal that's projected to run from Lake Erie to the mouth of the Tippecanoe, Mr. Gwynne," said one of the citizens. "But it's coming through in spite of him and all the rest of the river hogs."

"I see," said the young man, a grim smile playing about his lips.

He knew that the mare Fancy had been in waiting for her master when he clambered ashore on the river bank opposite La Grange, and he also suspected that the little steamboat had remained tied up at the landing all night long and well into the morning, expecting two passengers who failed to come aboard.

Lapelle rode up at this instant. He came straight to Gwynne, smiling cordially.

"I see you beat me in." After we parted I decided to cut through the woods to have a look at Jack Moxley's keelboat, stuck in the mud on this side of the river. Happy to have you here with us, and hope you will like us well enough to stay."

"Thank you. I shall like you all better after I have had something to eat," said Kenneth.

"And drink," added Lapelle. It was then that Kenneth noticed that his eyes were slightly blurred and his

voice a trifle thick. He had been drinking.

"What turned you back, Barry?" inquired McCormick. "Thought you were to be gone a week or—"

"Changed my mind," said Lapelle, curtly, and then, apparently on second thought, added: "I got off the boat at La Grange and crossed over to spend the night at Martin Hawk's, the man you saw me with this morning, Mr. Gwynne. He is a hunter down Mid-dleton way. I fish and hunt with him a good deal."

Without another word, he strode up the steps, across the porch and into the tavern, his head high, his gait noticeably unsteady.

"Martin Hawk?" growled the landlord. "The ornery cuss this side of h—l. Plain no-good scallawag. Barry'll find it out some day."

"I wouldn't trust Mart Hawk as far as I could throw a thousand-pound rock," observed Mr. Johnson, compressing his lips. "Well, come on in, Mr. Gwynne, and slick up a bit. The dinner bell will be ringin' in a few minutes, and I want you to meet the cook before you risk eatin' any of her victuals. My wife's the cook, so you needn't look scared."

"Robert Gwyn's son is always welcome at my store and my home," said one man, cordially. "We didn't know till last fall that he had a son, and—well, I hope you don't mind my saying we couldn't believe it at first."

"You spell the name different from the way he spelled it," answered Bugher, the recorder. "I noticed it in your letters, and it struck me as queer."

"My father appears to have reverted to the original way of spelling the name," said Kenneth, from the upper step. "My forbears were Welsh, you see. The manner of spelling it was changed when they came to America, over a hundred years ago."

When Kenneth returned to the dining room, he found Johnson waiting there with his wife and two of his comely daughters. They were presented to the new guest with due informality, and then the landlord went out upon the front porch to ring the dinner bell.

"I guess you won't be stayin' here long, Mr. Gwynne," said Mrs. Johnson. "Your mother—I should say, your stepmother—has got your house all ready for you to move right in."

Kenneth, forgetting himself in his agitation, interrupted her with the startling question:

"Where does Rachel Carter live?"

"Rachel who?"

He collected his wits, stammering: "I believe that was her name before she—before she married my father."

"Oh, I see. Her name is Rachel, of course. Well, her house is up Columbia street—that's the one on the other side of the square—almost to the hill where Isaac Edwards has his brickyard, just this side of the swamp."

"After dinner he repaired to the office of Recorder Bugher."

"Everything's in good shape," announced Bugher. "There ain't a claim against the property, now that Mrs. Gwyn has given up her idea of contesting the will. The property is in your name now, Mr. Gwynne—and that reminds me that your father, in his will, spells your name with a double n and an e, while he spells hers with only one n. He took into consideration the fact that you spelled your name in the new-fangled way, as you say he used to spell it in Kentucky. And that also accounts for his signing the will 'Robert Gwyn, formerly known as Robert Gwynne.'"

"Another queer thing about it is that he bequeathed certain property to you as 'my son, Kenneth Gwynne,' while he falls to mention his daughter Viola at all, except to say that he bequeaths so-and-so to 'Rachel Gwyn, to give, bequeath and devise as she sees fit.' Judge Wylie says Viola can contest the will if she so desires, on the ground that she is entitled to as much as you, Mr. Gwynne. But she has decided to let it stand as it is, and I guess she's sensible."

"I did not know till this morning, Mr. Bugher, that I had a half-sister."

"Well," began the recorder, pursing his lips, "for that matter she didn't know she had a half-brother till the will was read, so she was almost as ignorant as you. When did your mother die, if it's a fair question?"

"In the year 1812. My father was away when she died."

"Off to the war, I suppose."

"Yes," said the young man steadily. "Off to the war," he lied, still staring out of the window. "I was left with my grandparents when he went off to make his fortune in this new country. It was not until I was fairly well grown that we heard that he was married to a woman named Rachel Carter."

Later the young man called at the office of Mr. Cornell, the lawyer who had charge of his affairs. He had come to Lafayette prepared to denounce Rachel Carter, to drive her in shame and disgrace from the town, if necessary. Now he was faced by a most unexpected and staggering situation.

To denounce Rachel Carter would be to deliberately strike a cruel, devastating blow at the happiness and peace of an innocent person—Viola Gwyn, his own half-sister. A word from him and that lovely girl, serene in her beliefs, would be crushed for life. The whole scheme of life had been changed for him in the twinkling of an eye, as it were. He could not wreak vengeance upon Rachel Carter without destroying Viola Gwyn—and the mere thought of that caused him to turn cold with repugnance. How could he punish Rachel Carter's infamy to the world with that innocent girl standing beside her to receive and sustain the weight of the shock? Impossible! Viola must be

(Continued next week)

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Forecasting A Tremendous Spring Demand

739,626

more Ford cars and trucks were produced last year than the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent.

In spite of this tremendous increase in production, it was impossible to meet delivery requirements during the spring and summer months when orders for 350,000 Ford Cars and Trucks could not be filled.

This year winter buying for immediate delivery has been more active than ever before—and in addition 200,000 orders have already been booked through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan for spring delivery.

These facts clearly indicate that the demand during this spring and summer will be far greater than ever, and that orders should be placed immediately with Ford Dealers as a means of protection against delay in securing your Ford Car or Truck or Fordson Tractor.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

A small deposit down, with easy payments of the balance arranged, or your enrollment under the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan, will put your order on the preferred list for spring delivery.

See the Nearest Authorized
Ford Dealer

F-44

King Motor Company
Bedford, Penna.

ADULT BIBLE CLASSES

Preparing for Big Mid-Year Conferences at Philadelphia on February 22nd.

President Hon. John W. Vickersman has issued a call for the mid-year conference of the State Federation O. A. B. C., to be held in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, 37th and Chestnut Streets, West Philadelphia, Friday, February 22nd, sessions at 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., with a "Fellowship, Supper period" from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.

An attractive program is being prepared and every phase of Adult Division Work and Bible Class activity will be presented and considered. Mr. Harry C. Cridland, the newly elected State Adult Division Superintendent, will be present and will give the opening message of the conference on "The Adult Bible Class Plan for 1924 and the relation of the Bible Class to the other departments of the Sabbath School." Among the topics to be considered are: "The Bible Class and Community Services," "The Bible Class and Evangelism," "The Bible Class and Church Attendance," "The Bible Class and Civic Duty," and other important themes.

At the evening meeting President Vickersman, who is recognized as one of the outstanding "Dry" leaders of the State, will give an address on "What Next?" and Gov. Pinchot has promised to give a message. If it is anything like his recent deliveries, it will be "straight from the shoulder" and will be of a virile character to stir every member of the conference.

Every county in the state should be well represented at this meeting. Every Bible Class should begin NOW to plan for it and elect one or more delegates. Every pastor should plan to have a part in this great demonstration.

MELLON'S TAX PLAN CALLED IN QUESTION

Ohio Representative Asks What Would Become of Exempt Securities

Washington, Jan. 14.—Representative Martin Davey, of Ohio, today asked Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to tell him what will become of tax-exempt securities now in existence after they have been sold, under Mellon's tax reduction theory, and the money invested in something else more productive.

"Would not somebody still own them and be exempt from paying taxes on the income?" Davey asked in an open letter to Mellon.

"Would there not still be an enormous income from tax-exempt securities that would remain tax-exempt?"

Propounds Questions

"In view of your persistent claim that a large portion of the great incomes of this country is now going into tax-exempt securities, and in view of your demand for a heavy reduction in the tax rate on these great incomes, I respectfully ask your early reply to the following pertinent questions:

If these should be a large cut in the tax on great incomes, what reason have you to believe that these great incomes would be diverted from tax-exempt securities to other

forms of investment?

Do you mean to infer that new factories would be built and new business started? If so, what would you do with the existing over-capacity of American factories and established businesses?

Do you think it is fair to propose a reduction of a quarter of a million of dollars per year in the taxes of a man with a \$1,000,000 income and at the same time propose a reduction of only \$25 in the taxes of a man with a \$5,000 income.

Smoot Resolution to Block

Investigation

In fear of Congressional disclosures of incompetence and graft in various departments of the Government at Washington, Republican leaders of the Senate have planned to block all further attempts at investigations. A resolution introduced by Senator Smoot (Rep. Utah) is the means by which the Republican bosses hope to prevent scrutiny of Republican officials and transactions.

Senator Smoot's resolution provides in effect that any person or institution under investigation by a Senate Committee shall have the right to be represented by counsel and to summon and cross-examine witnesses. It is pointed out that this provision is a "joker" designed to defeat every effort at inquiry. If a witness deemed necessary to the case of the person or institution under inquiry left the United States or went into hiding here, all progress in an investigation would be halted until he was produced. It is a scheme to have the Senate abdicate its power and authority as to every investigation of wrong-doing.

There is a prospect that the Bureau of Internal Revenue and perhaps one or two additional branches of the Government may be the subject of a Senatorial inquisition, and it is believed that Senator Smoot's resolution was drawn with this contingency in mind. John Erwin, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening World, has sent to that paper a series of articles showing that graft and corruption are rampant in the divisions of the Bureau dealing with income tax returns.

McADOO FOR PRESIDENT

William Gibbs McAdoo in the circumstances, is the man of the hour. He is liberal, and, at the same time, perfectly safe. Mr. McAdoo is one of the ablest financiers in the country, he is a man who does big things in a big way, compelling the favorable attention of the so-called interests, yet it is doubtful if there is today an American quite so popular as he among the masses of the people. They believe in him, and after all, that is the true test of a man's strength.

If the convention were held today, there is little doubt that McAdoo would be selected as the Democratic nominee. He is the one best bet, leading the field, having almost as many votes as all the rest of the avowed or receptive candidates. He is growing, rather than weakening, in his strength. His formal announcement will boost his stock 100 per cent. And the convention in New York will make no mistake if it nominate him. He is the one best bet of the Democratic party.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW

Women's Penna. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Any person who shall wantonly or cruelly ill-treat, overload, beat or otherwise abuse any animal is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars and an imprisonment of one year.

Any person who shall maliciously kill, maim or disfigure any domestic animal or administer poison to it, is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and three years imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor.

It shall be unlawful for any owner to offer for sale, or sell any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

Any person who shall knead, beat or pad the udder of any cow or who shall wilfully allow it to go un milked for a period of twenty-four hours or more for the purpose of enhancing the appearance or size of the udder of said cow or who shall by a muzzle or any other device prevent its calf from obtaining nourishment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any policeman, constable or agent of any Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall, upon his own view of any such misdemeanor, make an arrest.

The police force shall, as occasion may require, assist the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals.

HERE IS YOUR INCOME TAX

Under Present Law, the Mellon Plan and the Democratic Plan

This comparative table shows the total tax payable by a married person without dependents.

Present Mellon Demo.	law tax plan	tax plan tax
\$3,000	\$20	\$15
4,000	60	45
5,000	100	75
6,000	160	120
7,000	250	180
8,000	340	240
9,000	430	300
10,000	520	360
11,000	620	430
12,000	720	500
13,000	820	580
14,000	940	660
15,000	1,060	750
16,000	1,180	840
17,000	1,310	940
18,000	1,440	1,040
19,000	1,580	1,150
20,000	1,720	1,260
25,000	2,560	1,900
30,000	3,320	2,660
35,000	4,030	3,550
40,000	5,840	4,540
45,000	7,180	5,590
50,000	8,640	6,800
60,000	11,940	9,800
70,000	15,740	13,440
80,000	20,040	18,880
90,000	24,840	24,880
100,000	29,900	30,440

The Democratic plan gives 33 1-3 per cent reduction on earned incomes; the Mellon plan gives 25 per cent.

Surtaxes begin at \$12,000 under the Democratic plan; \$10,000 under the Mellon plan. They begin at \$6,000 under the present law.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Shamokin.—John Yelsick, 33, a well-known contract miner, was fatally injured at the Cameron colliery when caught in an explosion of dynamite.

Altoona.—Forty-three churches are co-operating in a big revival here, which has been under way a week. Separate services are being held and ministers are preaching to crowded auditoriums. Many are repenting of their sins.

Lebanon.—Dr. Charles M. Strickler, one of the leading practicing physicians of this city, was fatally stricken with heart disease while attending a patient, dying instantly. He was 57 years old and graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Lebanon County Medical Society.

Harrisburg.—Automobile thieves are no respecters of numbers or persons. The theft of a car bearing license tag, No. 99999, owned by M. H. James, publicity director of the state highway department, which issues automobile license tags and titles, was reported to the police here.

Lewistown.—"My conscience worried me, and am returning twelve cents stolen from your milk bottle," said an anonymous letter received by Mrs. Warren B. Reed that contained a well-worn dime and two coppers. About three weeks ago Mrs. Reed went to the front door and found her milk there as usual with the bottle that had been placed on the porch the night before lying on the ground beside the house. She picked up the empty bottle and never knew that the milkman had not received his twelve cents until the letter came.

Greensburg.—Harry Wolfe, aged 52, a prominent Westmoreland county farmer, living near Yukon, is dead and Cerel Conward, his son-in-law, was reported dying in consequence of a double shooting Saturday on the highway fronting the Wolfe home. Police say Conward shot Wolfe through the heart with a shotgun and then turned the weapon on himself.

Altoona.—John Marks is a poor marksman. When he went to his garage to stir up the fire he surprised two burglars robbing the place. One opened fire on him and he returned the fire as they fled, but none of the shots took effect.

Pittsburgh.—A highwayman, working in the Homestead district, selected a bread wagon driver as his victim, but the robber did not know that the driver was a fighting man, discharged from the army only two weeks ago. William Alberts, the driver, when commanded to hold up his hands, replied by firing two shots at the bandit, who returned the fire and fled. One bullet struck the horse attached to the wagon. Alberts had to kill the animal.

Pittsburgh.—State police aided by constables, broke down the front door of the Capital Hotel in McKees Rocks and seized four large stills, 194 barrels of mash and 300 gallons of moonshine. The raid was conducted on warrants issued by Justice of Peace Mary Morgan, of Swickley, and three men were arrested.

Harrisburg.—The appointment of Dr. William A. Pearson, of Philadelphia, as a trustee of the Allentown State Hospital, and W. S. Ross, of Scranton, as a trustee of Scranton State Hospital, were announced by Governor Pinchot.

Allentown.—In civil court a settlement for \$1000 was effected in the suit brought by William F. Danzer against the trustees of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical church to recover about \$9400, an alleged balance on the contract price for erecting the new Olivet church in Bethlehem.

Hazleton.—A thief visited St. Joseph Slovak church, but got only forty cents, which he found in the sacristy.

Sunbury.—Mrs. Charlotte Slink, 50, was found dead in bed at her home by Dr. Thomas M. Thomas, who was called to administer to the woman.

Selinsgrove.—Frances Gemberling has been appointed Snyder county detective by District Attorney Miller.

Danville.—Rev. Dr. A. J. Frey, pastor of the Danville Baptist church, fifteen years and in the ministry 43 years, will retire July 1.

Philadelphia.—Tenants of buildings who violate the liquor laws may be ejected before the termination of their leases, it was revealed in court before Judge Quigley after Nathan Smith, proprietor of a cigar store in South street near Broad, pleaded guilty to violating the Volstead act and was fined \$100. According to Assistant District Attorney Graham, counsel for the owner of the building, said Smith occupied at the time of the raid, the defendant was forced to give up his cigar stand on ejectment proceedings, even though his lease had not expired.

Nesquehock.—After fifty-five years, the estate of Harry Cooper was finally settled at a conference of the heirs.

Derry.—Falling from his train at the eastern end of the Gallitzin tunnel, Howard W. Mitchell, a Pennsylvania railroad freight conductor, was beheaded by the wheels.

Ashland.—After being entombed in a mine four hours, Elias Lovel was rescued.

Sunbury.—The Northumberland court denied liquor licenses to twenty-four wholesalers and two retailers.

Pittsburgh.—Burned when their clothing was ignited, three women are dead in various sections of the city. As the result Coroner McGregg or sounded a warring about open grates and gas stoves, which have taken nearly a score of lives this winter. The victims were Mrs. Johanna Weller, aged 87, 1526 Rhine street; Miss Fannie Klebanaky, 5911 Douglas street, Squirrel Hill, and Mrs. Anna Meinmetz, aged 53, 926 Winnebago street.

Harrisburg.—State banks which acquired rights to act in fiduciary capacities under an act of 1919 do not have all the rights conferred upon trust companies under an act of 1889, from which the trust companies derive their power, Deputy Attorney General Brown held in an opinion to Secretary of Banking Cameron.

Uniontown.—Burglars invaded the First National Bank building, and entering the office of Reilly-Callahan Coal & Coke company, knocked the combination off the safe door and got away with several hundred dollars in cash and several checks worth \$600.

Hazleton.—Summoned before Mayor Harvey on a charge of annoying a widow with persistent proposals of marriage, Michael Fetchko, aged 72, a widower, declared that the woman had followed him wherever he went at night with invitations that they be wed. The mayor discharged the case, saying that, as this is leap year, it is the privilege of any widow to spring the question.

Greensburg.—Forty-three boys from the Hammebr Plan and Haydensville district ranging in age from 8 to 15 years, were arrested by Railroad Detective Sullen and given a hearing on a charge of malicious mischief. The boys are alleged to have stripped fifty cars of all the oil-soaked waste that was used in the wheel bearings. It is said they used the waste to keep themselves warm while they skated on a pond nearby. Railroad inspectors discovered that the waste was missing before any serious damage was done.

Scottsdale.—When he ran in the path of a street car, Edward Moon, Jr., 7 years old, was killed.

Shamokin.—Alleging that she was deserted on her wedding day, Mrs. Thomas W. Sundarland sued for divorce.

Port Trever.—Welling Harrold, 77 years old, old-time Pennsylvania canal boatman, fell dead of heart disease at his home.

Uniontown.—Mrs. Mary Janosick, of Hopewood, who was about to become a mother for the eighth time, died in a hospital here, the result of bullet wounds said to have been inflicted by her husband a week ago. John Janosick, the husband, is in the county jail here. According to the authorities, he shot his wife when she took some whisky from him.

Ambridge.—While the local firemen were answering an alarm their apparatus collided with an automobile driven by Lewis Adams, of Youngstown, O. As the firemen were gathering up the fragments of the car, they found fifty gallons of grain alcohol under the seat and Adams was arrested.

Hazleton.—This city is to have a community band under the leadership of M. A. Small, of New York.

Honesdale.—Walter Smith, of Hawley, who was indicted by the grand jury on charges of violating the prohibition law and breaking jail, escaped again by filing his way through the cupola. Henry Rock, who was indicted on a charge of felonious assault, escaped with him. This means a total of six prisoners who have escaped from the Wayne county jail in as many weeks and the county authorities are investigating.

Contesville.—James C. Hurley, Jr., a member of the Sadsburyville fire department, had a miraculous escape from injury when he fell twenty-five feet from the comb of a roof and was not even scratched. Hurley was fighting a slight chimney fire at the home of Elisha Forsythe, three miles west of here, when a chimney against which he was leaning to steady himself collapsed and hurled him to the ground. He landed on his feet.

Lewistown.—The Mifflin county commissioners re-elected Miss Clara V. White chief clerk and Miss Emma Fisher assistant.

Bloomsburg.—Reports presented to the annual meeting of the Columbia County Fair Association will show a profit of about \$21,000 last year.

Shamokin.—Bedfast as a result of paralysis for twenty years, Mrs. Anna Morgan, aged 47, died.

Sunbury.—The Pennsylvania railroad shops here were put on a three-days-a-week schedule, affecting more than 400 men.

Hazleton.—Caught by a fall of coal and slate in the Bald Mountain mine, John Kanopka and John Hotchko were instantly killed.

Altoona.—Falling from his train in the Pennsylvania yards, William P. Stewart, aged 57, freight conductor, was rolled under the cars and killed.

Greensburg.—Eight hundred quarts of good whisky, seized from rum runners along the Lincoln Highway, will be given to hospitals in Mount Pleasant, Latrobe, New Kensington and this place.

Cambridge Springs.—A Henderson, aged 68, an Indian barber, was burned to death when fire destroyed his home.

Mt. Carmel.—Burglars broke the plate glass display window of S. E. Bergstresser & Son and stole six guns, valued at \$200.

Danville.—Thomas Martin, aged 60, died from a broken back and other injuries sustained when he fell twelve feet from the roof of a small porch.

Sunbury.—The city commission has voted to buy the residence of Clinton R. Savidge, adjoining the court house, for a new city hall for \$16,500.

Democratic National Committee Greatest in Twenty Years

Larger in attendance, greater in enthusiasm, and more harmonious in action than any official gathering of national committee held in Washington in more than twenty years was the meeting of the Democratic National Committee on January 15 and 16. The correspondent of a Republican newspaper so described this meeting.

In several respects the latest meeting of the Democratic National Committee was unique. For the first time in its history women members of the Committee participated on equal terms with men in the business of selecting the place of the party's national convention—as they did also in all the other matters considered by it. This was a noteworthy departure from the experience of women "associate" members of the Republican National Committee at its recent meeting in Washington. These Republican women "associates" were mere onlookers, having neither voice nor vote in the Republican National Committee's deliberations or decisions.

On the whole the Republican women were in not much worse case than the male members of that organization, since President Coolidge interposed to dictate where and when the Republican National Convention should be held—and this, too, after a considerable majority of the Republican Committee had been pledged to Chicago.

The honor of playing host to the next Democratic National Convention was spiritedly contested by four cities—San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and New York. This friendly rivalry had the effect of bringing forth the largest bids ever made for a convention of any party. As the competition was wholly voluntary on the part of the several cities and as the award by the National Committee was made after a full consideration of the various propositions and fair and open balloting by the Committee men and Committeewomen present in person or by proxy, there was no dissatisfaction with the result.

Former President Wilson is the most distinguished of the many Democrats who have commended the selection of New York. In receiving Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic National Committee within a few hours after the decision had been made, Mr. Wilson said, "I am glad the convention went to New York." He also congratulated Chairman Hull, the members of the National Committee, and the executive staff at national headquarters in Washington on the "splendid work" they have been doing "for the party."

The great interest and earnestness which marked the National Committee's latest meeting is interpreted in all quarters as reflecting widespread popular approval of the Democratic party and a general determination to restore Democratic administration of the nation's affairs.

The nominee of the Democratic National Convention in New York will be the next President of the United States.

This is a Democratic year!

Fall Trapped By Own Testimony In Teapot Dome Oil Scandal.

Representatives of the Coolidge administration and Republican Congressional leaders are now debating whether they shall withdraw their opposition to a full investigation of former Secretary Fall's action in leasing Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to the Mammoth Oil Company, represented by Harry F. Sinclair. These spokesmen for the administration and the Republican Congress have been greatly disturbed by the discrepancies between the testimony given by Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and of Mr. Fall, regarding the previous statement, a loan of \$100,000 to the latter.

In a letter sent to the Senate Committee on Public Lands under date of December 26, Mr. Fall declared that in October, 1921, he borrowed \$100,000 from Mr. McLean and gave as security his personal note. He then went from Washington to El Paso, Mr. Fall said, and took money with him "in cash." He paid 10,000 to Messrs. Harris and Brownfield in El Paso, he said, and placed the balance of the \$100,000 in the hands of his agent in that city.

When Senator Walsh (Dem. Mont.) who has been taking the leading part in the investigation of the Teapot Dome transaction went to West Palm Beach, Fla., to take Mr. McLean's testimony regarding this alleged loan of \$100,000 to Mr. Fall, the Washington publisher denied that he had ever lent that sum to Mr. Fall in cash. He said he had given Mr. Fall checks for that amount but that these had been returned by the latter without having been cashed.

Following this sworn testimony of Mr. McLean, Fall's contradictory statements in Fall's letter to the Committee on the subject of the \$100,000 loan to the former Secretary of the Interior said:

"Everything that Ned McLean said yesterday (in answer to Senator Walsh's interrogation) is true. As to the question where I got the money to purchase the Harris ranch, (at Three Rivers, New Mexico), that is my own affair."

Senator Walsh is still trying to learn where former Secretary Fall got \$33,000 to buy the Harris ranch and make other expenditures at a time when it was known he was a financial strait.

"I will not appear before Senator Walsh or any other man," announced Mr. Fall at West Palm Beach after he had refused to present himself to answer the Montana Senator's questions regarding the alleged loan of \$100,000.

Nerve.
Nerve is that which enables a man seated in a street car to flirt with a woman who is standing.

